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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Geneva Sees Mild Arms Pact

Henderson Shows Its Meaning

New York Waits on Roosevelt

Tampico Is Torn by Hurricane

France Would Save Lace Art

Chicago Has New 'Coal Buggy'

GENEVA sees a greater prospect than in many months of a "mildly satisfactory" disarmament agreement. With delegates from the leading nations on the spot, a feeling of moderate optimism succeeds that of pessimism and wonder. The deadlock in which the last session of the Disarmament Conference adjourned is seen to be broken. The arrival of Signor Buti of the Italian Foreign Office emphasizes the new Franco-Italian understanding. Baron von Neurath of Germany holds conferences with the Italian delegates and with Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador—What the Germans will demand and accept are among the chief problems to be met.

* * *

Arthur Henderson of England, president of the Disarmament Conference, sheds much light on the arms subject in the Monitor today. Conscious of the wide distrust and fear, he sees progress. Disarming is asking people to divest themselves of their oldest ideas. Militarism has been bred into youth through painting, poetry and song. Nearly every town has war-glory monuments. The Disarmament Conference proposes to make the safety of any one nation the united concern of the other nations. This would be one of the greatest experiments ever known, but there is a basis for it—The world truly needs and truly wants disarmament.

* * *

New York City's municipal election centers for the moment about President Roosevelt. With Mayor O'Brien, Tammany candidate for re-election, crumbling, and Maj. F. H. LaGuardia, Fusion candidate, showing strong prospect of success, Postmaster-General Farley has stepped in to bring out former Acting Mayor Joseph McKee, and New York papers and leading citizens are calling on President Roosevelt to halt Farley and allow the Fusion ticket to rid the city of the Tammany grip. Farley is looking to future Democratic control in New York. The President lets it be known that he doubts whether Fusion would do a better job than a Democrat who could clean out the Tammany lair—But New York has no faith in the reforming of the Tiger.

* * *

Mexico draws the sympathy of the world when the second tropical hurricane in 10 days strikes Tampico with great loss of life and property damage. President Rodriguez, on vacation in Tehuacan, appeals to Mexicans to send money for relief. John Barton Payne, president of the American Red Cross, wires: "Can we assist?" These tropical hurricanes start with shifting air currents in the Caribbean region—Many believe it should be possible to nullify them before they get to traveling.

* * *

The Soviet Government orders all German newspaper correspondents to leave Moscow and recalls Russian correspondents from Germany. The Moscow Foreign Office explains the act by saying the three leading Russian correspondents in Berlin have been repeatedly arrested on suspicion and their homes searched for Communist propaganda; all three were denied admittance to the Reichstag arson trial—And this, says Moscow, is certainly discrimination.

* * *

Boston smiles to learn that the demands of its needy are dropping off at the rate of $3000 a week. For the first time during the year the monthly expenditure for welfare drops below $1,000,000. In April it was $1,300,000. Factory employment has not opened as rapidly as elsewhere, but the tide has turned. Boston doesn't rejoice because it has to extend less help—It is happy because more people regain their independence.

* * *

France seeks to revive the commercial importance of lace. With market demand gone, the very existence of the famous art is threatened. At Calais the number of lace-makers is greatly diminished; at Alençon and Argentan, noted centers, the workers have been forced into other lines. It is urged that the state intervene to save lace-making as it did the tapestry-making art. High tariffs are often blamed for the lace slump, but there is something more important than that—Dame Fashion has become more interested in other modes of adornment.

* * *

Chicago watches the first coal-burning automobile chug along Michigan Avenue. Crowds gape at what they see and smell as John L. Cerichen of Virden, Ill., the inventor, works energetically to keep in the line. Mr. Cerichen says he has attained a speed of 58 miles an hour and can do 35 miles on a bushel of coal. Four decades ago Elwood Haynes' first "gas buggy" rolled down Michigan Avenue and the driver was arrested for bothering traffic. Horses shied, people scoffed—Watching the "coal buggy," wise Chicago, remembering, merely wonders and waits.

Speedy Start on NRA Work Urged to Give Employment

Jobs Before Winter Sets In Held Vital to Program by Municipal Engineers; Small Towns Praised by Mulvihill for Planning Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26—Resolutions urging that the federal public works program machinery be speeded up to hasten the approval of federal grants and loans for municipal improvement projects which cities desire to undertake before winter sets in were adopted last night by the American Society of Municipal Engineers in convention here, for dispatch to officials of the national public works administration in Washington.

The society "believes it is of the greatest importance to increase employment by bringing to early contract municipal improvement projects through NRA grants and loans and because the season is already late it is essential to expedite the preparation of applications for federal funds and their study and approval by state and federal authorities."

The resolution further affirmed, "that the present requirement for securing legal approval of proposed loans by only a few specified firms of attorneys is inadequate and makes it practically impossible to secure approval of projects presented within the time limit set—Jan. 1."

That provision be made at once to eliminate this delay by authorizing approval by additional competent legal advisers and that steps be taken to make limited amounts of money available for preliminary expenses upon approval of application, leaving legal procedure to be perfected at a later date were also recommended.

Another resolution urged cities to take advantage of the offer of the Federal Government to give grants of 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials for street improvements, already made available to several municipalities. Such grants, it was pointed out, will enable cities to undertake much needed street improvements which have been postponed for lack of funds the last two years.

Mr. James L. Ferebee, federal public works engineer for Wisconsin, told delegates that "the program is a hard-headed financial system and the Federal Government, in mak-

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U. S. Court Asked To Define NRA Rights in State

New Hampshire Charged With Violation of Terms of Act

Does the NRA supersede the rights of individual states?

This question will come up in the United States District Court in Boston on Oct. 9 in what is said to be the first court case in the country in which the NRA has been in conflict with state practices.

The case is the NRA vs. the State of New Hampshire, which, according to Mr. Samuel L. Ballen, has violated the recovery act by attempting to spend federal money received under the NRA for the benefit of local citizens only.

Mr. Ballen is acting for a quarrying firm in western Massachusetts. He asserts that New Hampshire has broken an agreement whereby it was contracted to use Massachusetts cut granite in the construction of the Little Bay Bridge at Dover, N. H. The State now intends to use granite from its own quarries.

"This abrogation of the contract," Mr. Ballen declared, "is in violation of the spirit and terms of the NRA to foster fair competition and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works and, according to the preamble of the act, to remove obstructions from the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce."

Can a state attempt to spend federal money under the NRA, which is actually money raised by general taxation, for the benefit of local communities only? Mr. Ballen says no. He has obtained from the clerk of the United States Court an order which will cite Gov. John G. Winant and several other members of the New Hampshire toll bridge commission into court.

When a state spends its own money, a different situation exists, he said. They can continue to discriminate in awarding contracts. But, he continued, when they receive federal funds under the NRA they must abide by the provisions thereof or take the consequences.

"The NRA faced this very problem of limitation and discrimination in business practices," Mr. Ballen concluded. "By the terms of the act and by the rules promulgated by President Roosevelt, use of government funds in such a short-sighted method as to prevent competition is prevented. The rules specifically provide that no such discrimination shall be allowed. The State of New Hampshire by its action is now attempting to virtually override the entire provision of the NRA."

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Things Present

It was once considered the plausible thing to charge the Almighty with the sending of earthquakes, hurricanes, and other disasters. The editorial "Misplaced Blame" bears witness to a significant change of sentiment.

A refreshing sidelight on business practices of today is furnished in the editorial "A Plain Man's Business Creed."

Let others have their fancy mahogany tables; J. F. H. has reasons for preferring a plain pine one. Home Forum page.

Our readers contribute some interesting and helpful ideas to the Hobbies and Hints column on the Home Building and Gardening page.

What? A college without classrooms! Read "Study in Home Surroundings" on the Progress in Education page.

Another Letter Puzzle appears on the inside back page. If you find 30 or more things beginning with D, send in your lists.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Come Play, and another adventure with the noted Mr. Scroggins.

Powers Mending Breaks in Road To Arms Accord

Geneva Finds Prospects of 'Mildly Satisfactory' Limitation Pact

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 26—Despite the manifest difficulties resulting from widely divergent national views, there appears to be greater prospect of "a mildly satisfactory" disarmament agreement than at any time in recent months.

This is furthered by additional conversations by representatives of the leading powers, including Mr. Norman H. Davis of the United States, Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, and Signor Tulvio Suvich, Italian Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Even the pessimists—and there are still many at Geneva—admit that the deadlock in which the Disarmament Conference was left when it adjourned has now been broken.

The rôle played by the Italian delegation, which has been reinforced by the arrival of Signor Buti, head of the political section of the Italian Foreign Office, emphasizes the growing understandnig toward France.

Factors of disagreement between the five great powers can be more properly appraised when the conversations shift from the broader aspects of disarmament to questions of detail, but the gratifying feeling of moderate optimism promises well for the future.

Argentina to Rejoin League

It is natural that while political conversations are in progress, interest in the work of the Assembly is somewhat meager. Five of the committees began the appointing of rapporteurs. Meanwhile the announcement that Argentina has decided to resume its former place at Geneva has been received with genuine pleasure in League circles, and it is considered possible that it might obtain a seat on the Council.

The League was officially informed today that Czechoslovakia had intimated adherence to the final act of the conference of wheat-importing countries signed at London Aug. 25. Czechoslovakia agrees to a reduction of customs duties, provided this will not make it difficult to maintain remunerative prices for home-grown cereals.

30 Per Cent Gain in Production

The world's industrial production increased no less than 30 per cent between June 1932 and June 1933, declared Dr. Ludvig Mowinckel, Premier of Norway, in opening the Assembly in his capacity as chairman of the League Council.

The session started with a surprise for Mr. Charles T. te Water, South Africa's high commissioner at London, who was elected president although it had been confidently expected that the choice would fall on the Mexican delegate.

Besides stressing improvement in the world's economic situation, Dr. Mowinckel saw a cause for satisfaction in the development of conceptions of international justice which had taken place in the past year. More energetic efforts in this sphere, he said, would contribute to the development of a sense of security which would render military disarmament easier.

Soviet Stratosphere Trip Called Off After Trials

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (AP) — The "Red" Army's project of sending three men on an exploring trip into the stratosphere was called off Sept. 24 after repeated attempts from dawn until noon failed to lift their balloon into the air.

The silver-blue "U. S. S. R."—boasted to be the largest in the world—could not gain height during seven trials presumably because engineers miscalculated the amount of hydrogen needed to elevate the heavy gondola, which never got more than 20 feet from the ground.

Tammany Blot On Party Name Stirs Roosevelt

City Under Tiger's Paw Injures Reputation of All Democrats

Must Break Hold

McKee's Acceptance Held Back Until Victory Is Assured

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—In the New York City mayoralty scramble—in which he is involved willy-nilly as leader of his party—President Roosevelt has let it be known that he is interested chiefly in one thing: How best to end the grip Tammany Hall has on the city.

At the moment he doubts if this objective can be attained so well by a victory of the Fusion forces, which would permit Tammany leadership to withdraw into its shell and come back four years hence—as it has so often done before—as it would by election of an out-and-out Democrat who would proceed from the inside to sweep out the Tiger's lair.

Today the President had an hour's conference with Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, preparatory for departure for New York, where he will spend tonight before going on tomorrow to his Hyde Park home for a week's stay. Mr. Farley is still the sponsor of the candidacy of Mr. Joseph V. McKee for Mayor of New York, a campaign which, despite all sorts of formal denials—some of them very naïvely stage-managed—the President supported from the day, last week, when it was tangibly presented to him.

Scandal Hurts Party

Like many another Democratic President, Mr. Roosevelt is convinced that the party's national standing depends chiefly on ending Tammany's perpetual scandal in New York. He is acutely conscious of the blot on the Democratic Party in the country generally which its municipal organization in New York presents.

He feels that if he can only go in and place New York City Democratic leadership in hands which he can trust, then national confidence in the party will be immeasurably strengthened. His aim is to create one unified Democratic party, leaning toward liberal ideals nationally, and capable of attracting the same vast middle-ground vote which swept Mr. Roosevelt into the White House.

Many of the President's political friends in New York are strong supporters of the Fusion ticket, headed by Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia. But Mr. Roosevelt doubts the wisdom of that method of tackling Tammany, which he feels would leave the hall intact though out of office. He refused to see two Fusion-Democrats, though they were close personal friends, when Mr. Langdon Post and Justice Frederic Kernochan came to the White House last night.

The only difficulty before the President is the puzzling weighing

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Typify World's Demand for Disarmament

Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Studio Sun Ltd. Right—The Topical Press Agency

Art and Voice Contributed to Cause of World Good Will

Left—"Study for Disarmament Poster" From Salon of Professional Photographers Association, Great Britain and Ireland. Right—Arthur Henderson, President of World Conference of Armaments.

Retreat of Fang Lessens Prospect Of War in Orient

Rebel Leader Hastens to Fulfill Terms of Japanese Ultimatum

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 26—Reassuring statements from Tokyo and Changchun relieved Nanking's concern over the incipient North China rebellion. Japanese military emphatically declared that the rebels would not be permitted to use the demilitarized zone for a base against the Government and would be forcibly ejected, beginning midnight Tuesday.

The rebel commanders thereupon started a retreat, while Chinese regulars blocked possible advance upon Peiping.

The rebels' strength was greatly exaggerated in the recent Chinese press reports, since they consist only of a few thousand poorly disciplined and equipped soldiers, incapable of serious warfare.

Only with Japanese support could they offer any real threat. However, Nanking still faces the problem of disposing of about 200,000 idle North China troops, including former Manchurians whose financial demands drain Nanking's treasury.

Disarmament or Rearmament? Henderson Finds Two Paths Open for Choice of Conference

British Chairman Rejects Defeatism Despite Events Shaking Confidence of Peace Advocates—Supports Penalties for Infraction of Proposed Convention

By Arthur Henderson

President of the Disarmament Conference

The work of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of the World's Armaments is to be resumed at a meeting of the bureau early in October.

Unhappily it must be recognized that the resumption takes place under conditions which are far from helpful. Certain events in Europe have had a most disturbing effect, arousing suspicions, fears and alarms and causing a serious deterioration in the relationship of neighbor states, as well as stimulating a considerable amount of talk of a future war, or of an immediate preventive war.

The cumulative results have prejudiced seriously the prospects of securing without further delay those practical decisions for which we have been striving.

But whatever discouraging features the situation may present, and however irritating may have been the long delays which have marked the work of the conference, it is to be hoped that the friends of disarmament will steadfastly refuse to allow themselves to be stampeded, or fail, at the critical juncture, to keep in proper perspective every aspect of this great world problem.

Practical Decisions Awaited

It has to be admitted with frankness that much has happened since the conference opened to shake the confidence of its strongest supporters, and this especially applied to the failure of the Assembly to live up to its own important decisions.

The early weeks were full of promise; high expectations were aroused; and many decisions, especially those regarding the most aggressive weapons and the determination to strengthen the means of defense against attack, encouraged the belief that at last armies, navies and air forces were, for the first time in history, to be made subject to an international agreement.

The failure to fulfill those expectations by practical decisions that could be regarded as a first decisive step toward disarmament, has had a most discouraging effect upon those who believe that world peace and security can only be successfully achieved by a bold disarmament policy, and that any program must begin by an immediate and definite cut in armaments and be followed by further progressive reductions until a policing standard is reached. Many factors must be kept steadily in view, if we are to look at the problem objectively. Such are the influence of tradition, the disturbing effects of the economic crisis, the changes of governments and the deterioration in the relations between neighbor states due to one cause or another.

Change of Outlook Needed

The departure from long-established traditions is most difficult to bring about; especially when the people have been steeped in ideas

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France Hears Lace-Makers' Call

* * *

Ancient Art Threatened by Style Trends; Government Aid Proposed for the Industry

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A cry has been raised in behalf of the art of lace-making which has been practiced in France for centuries, but which, it now appears, is seriously menaced by changing modes and high tariffs.

Gone are the days when kings and nobles, queens and high-born dames, wore the choicest products of this industry—some of which, carefully preserved, are now almost priceless. Gone are even the days of a generation ago, when lace was the principal ornament of well-dressed women.

From Calais, from Alençon, from Argentan, from Bayeaux, come these calls for the revival of an elegant fashion which has given employment to thousands of patient and skilled workers. The Government has expressed its interest. It has heard the petition of the lace-makers and it is prepared to do whatever it can to encourage a craft which is certainly not to be confused with the cheap manufacture of fleeting frivolities.

* * *

The reputation of France in the making of lace is of long date; perhaps it is unequaled—certainly it is not surpassed.

It was in North Italy and in Flanders, where pictorial art first attained high perfection, that lace-making first became an important industry, both artistically and commercially; but France quickly followed Venice and Bruges. Louis XIV, on the advice of Colbert, built up centers at Alençon, Quesnoy, Arras, Rheims, Sedan, Château-Thierry, and elsewhere. The styles were more fanciful than the Italian; and the most elaborate designs were made. The peasant products of England, Germany, and Spain did not reach such high artistic pretentions, though the Irish and Andalusian lace have won great reputation.

Until recently France led the way in hand-made lace. Faithful to traditions, it kept a lively and graceful taste, though the effects were somewhat broadened. Machine-made lace is produced by an ingenious process.

Why should there be a serious decline? M. Clément Vautel attributes it merely to the mode. It is not an economic question—it is a feminine question. The robes of today are not ornamented as they were before the

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Bees Bring Back Honey After Sale; Question Now Is, 'Who Is the Owner?'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 26—The village of Goffstown has a "bee in its judicial bonnet." It has on its hands what everyone agrees is literally a sweet mess. And nothing short of the wisdom of a Solomon or the judgment of a Daniel is going to fill the bill.

Mr. Allen Brown keeps bees—the sort that has helped build up the reputation shared by all bees. His bees are the first ones to turn out in the morning and are the last ones in at night. Their bee lines are just a little more direct and purposeful than most bee lines. And their honey—mmm!

Neighbor Earl Goodwin thought it was hard to beat, and bought 10 pounds for himself. As he was going away on a trip, he placed the honey on the back porch, out of the reach of the sun and any four-footed marauders that might chance past. Two days later he returned, stopped the family car in the front yard and got out, licking his lips. He just couldn't wait to get at that honey.

From the direction of the back porch came a steady droning. Mr. Goodwin sensed trouble in that hum. He came around the house on the run and almost bumped into a compact line of bees that led from his honey across the fields. Swiftly he sized up the situtions. About eight pounds of his precious honey was gone.

Up from Mr. Goodwin's childhood came the remembrance of how Chief Dead Eye would act. Mr. Goodwin watched a bee until it got beyond his vision by the elm tree down the road. He raced to the elm tree and picked up the flight of another bee with a horrible suspicion dawning upon him. Another bee, and the suspicion crystallized into certainty. The bees were carrying the honey back to Mr. Brown's hives.

Thus was projected into the daily routine of Goffstown a problem of major proportions. Mr. Goodwin had paid cash for the honey, and now it was back in the seller's hives. At first glance it seemed simple. But as other opinions were brought to bear it became more complicated.

The bees had taken the honey all right. But they had worked two days at the job. How much honey would they have harvested for Mr. Brown had their methods been more ethical?

After long debate Mr. Goodwin gave it up and started home. One thought sustained him. At least he had two pounds of honey left. But the last bee buzzing out of his porch shattered that fond thought. The honey had entirely disappeared. It was all back in the hives from which it had come. And so Goffstown waits for some local Solomon to come forward with a solution.

Credit Drive Is Developing Wide Activity

Millions Involved in Rail Purchase, Freed Deposits and Farm Buying

President Aids Plans

Talk of Inflation Subsides in Favor of Federal Lending to Circulate New Money

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—In three widely separated fields of national activity—closed banks, heavy industry, and farms—President Roosevelt today was pushing ahead his credit expansion plans.

Officers of the great steel industries are today drafting competitive bids, as the result of a conference at the White House yesterday, which are bound to cut the $40-a-ton price on steel rails which has remained firm for upward of a year and brought threat of federal action.

The prize they seek is a contract for from 600,000 to 700,000 tons of rails—increased from an earlier estimate of 500,000—for which the Public Works Administration will advance funds. But the boost to heavy industry and railroads is felt to be well worth the federal expenditure, and to give a thrust for recovery at a spot where it is particularly needed.

In the Treasury, the way is open for one step at least which will assist in freeing closed banks. Receivers of national banks have now been given permission to accept bonds of the Home Loan Corporation in exchange for their mortgage assets.

Policy Is Liberalized

Less than a month ago Mr. H. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, advised bankers not to make this exchange, but pleas from receivers for permission to make the transaction and use the bonds as collateral as R. F. C. loans have persuaded the administration to the more liberal policy. This particular step is expected to facilitate the task of receivers and the release of funds in many communities where cash and credit reservoirs are dammed up.

Meanwhile a group of farm leaders, headed by Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, called on President Roosevelt to ask the return, not of "cheap money," but of "honest money"—by which they meant prices at the 1926 level.

Significant of the changed sentiment regarding inflation in the past week, the farm leaders carefully avoided any mention of the subject and disclaim any demand for that sort of expansion of the currency.

The President listened carefully to the farm pleas, realizing that in farm-buying-power rests a chief weakness of the recovery chain, and he referred them to the continuing efforts to assist agriculture by widespread purchase of crops, relief of mortgages, etc. On the currency expansion issue he maintained a guarded silence.

Buying Scope Expanded

To supplement his reply to the farmers, it became known that governmental purchases of farm staples will be ever broader than first planned, and will include cattle, fruits, vegetables and grains as well as hogs, cotton, poultry and dairy products.

In every corner of Washington, credit expansion work is being pushed along. In the Treasury, Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, met with Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, Mr. Eugene R. Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget. Their talk, it is assumed, dealt with plans for the opening of closed banks through extension of their capital by preferred stock purchases and the exchange of their obligations for government securities.

But, around the corner, and not mentioned publicly, is the possibility of international stabilization of the dollar, a subject in which these particular conferees would be the authorities. Many observers have been expecting that perhaps by Nov. 1 President Roosevelt would be anxious to take steps to procure return of American capital which has fled abroad, or which never returns to this country after having been received abroad as payments for American exports.

Moreover, lack of stability, it is recognized, is still just as much of a menace to world trade as it was last spring, when all authorities fulminated against it, and President Roosevelt in a series of joint declarations with visiting statesmen condemned the situation.

Must Act First at Home

Instability on the world exchanges, it is pointed out by authorities here, merely reflects uncertainty at home. President Roosevelt must first make up his mind about currency inflation, and announce a firm policy, before he is able to balance the dollar abroad, it is stated. But such stability, both internally and externally, would do much to revive trade by releasing the vast amounts of capital now tied up through fear of what may become of the dollar and all debts expressed in its terms.

Short of these fundamental steps, however, the President pushes along with details. The steel rails deal, it is felt, is a boost in exactly the right place. Mr. Roosevelt presented the steel men—moguls of the industry—with a virtual ultimatum. They left

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Mexico Rushes Aid To Tampico, Casualty List May Reach 5000

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 26 (AP)—Mexico's resources were mobilized today to aid the storm-stricken and flooded city of Tampico, where estimates placed the number of killed or injured as high as 5000 and thousands were left homeless. Enormous property damage was reported.

Two relief trains, carrying battalions of infantrymen to aid in reconstruction work and supplies, were en route to the oil port. But parts of the city were under 14 feet of water and railroad tracks in the area were flooded or washed away, so it was problematical when they could arrive. A squadron of military airplanes was ordered to leave at dawn. Meanwhile, Tampico was virtually isolated from the outside world.

Although more than two days have passed since the hurricane struck, the city is without communication facilities except by means of wireless from ships in the harbor.

Americans Are Safe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Mr. R. S. Carey, American Vice Consul at Tampico, Mexico, advised the State Department today that all Americans residing in the Tampico area are believed to have escaped injury from the hurricane.

State Department records list 969 American citizens living in the Tampico district. The American Red Cross sent a telegram to the head of the Mexican Red Cross, offering assistance.

Roosevelt Wires Message

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt's concern over the disastrous hurricane at Tampico was expressed in the following telegram sent today to President Rodriguez of Mexico:

"I am shocked and deeply distressed to learn of the hurricane which has struck Tampico and caused such tragic loss of human life and destruction of property. On behalf of the people of the United States and in my own name I wish to extend to Your Excellency and to the people an expression of profound sympathy."

Disarm or Rearm Are Alternatives, Henderson Says

(Continued from Page 1)

which have become part of their being. Has not the spirit of militarism been injected with great subtlety into the youthful mind by painting, poetry and song, and by the erection of monuments glorifying war and those who have participated in war?

To persuade people, subject from their earliest years to such propaganda and influence, to think of their security in other than terms of military preparedness involves a change of outlook that may seem almost impossible to achieve.

The Disarmament Conference is greatest experiment of its kind that the world has ever known and this fact cannot be too often stressed. If it succeeds, as the majority of earnest and responsible people hope it will, it will result in a very great and significant break with the past.

Under the convention the military system of each state would no longer be the exclusive concern of that particular state but the united concern of the high contracting parties which had signed and ratified the convention. This would be a mighty accomplishment, as it would place the armaments of the world on an entirely new basis, and one which recognized the interdependence of nations on one of the most important factors in the great field of international affairs.

Deflation Must Be Avoided

Without seeking to minimize the discouragements and difficulties with which both the bureau and the general commission will be confronted next month, there is no need to yield to a spirit of deflatism.

If we ask ourselves what is the alternative to a convention voluntarily and universally accepted, there can only be one answer, and that is a renewal of the mad race in competitive armaments, with all the dangers inseparable from such a policy and one leading to a further intensification the financial difficulties of most of the countries concerned.

From every point of view the nations want disarmament and the nations need disarmament. To fail to reach our goal means that the world will slip back into the barbarism of war, and the settlement of disputes, not by the peaceful methods to which the nations pledged themselves under the Pact of Paris, but by what has been described as the most ferocious and the most futile of all human follies. We must, therefore, not be deterred but endeavor to move steadily forward in the direction of our objective.

The conference having decided that the British draft convention is to be the basis of the new convention, it should immediately get to work to strengthen the weak points. The agreement of the five powers which was reached last December and which gave new emphasis to the questions of equality and security cannot be overlooked, though it may not be easy to secure its complete fulfillment at the present stage.

Universal Application Demanded

The provisions for the control and supervision of the convention must e made effective. The machinery for carrying out a periodic and automatic inspection and, when necessary, an investigation, must be rigid and of universal application.

A strong case can be made for setting up a permanent disarmament commission as soon as the second ratifications by all the signatory powers. The permanent commission would be responsible for seeing that the provisions of the convention are loyally carried into effect and it should prepare the machinery of control and supervision. It should also report upon a scheme of penalties for infractions of the terms of the convention. This work could be performed so as to come into operation simultaneously with the ratified convention.

Finally the general commission should determine to reach all the practical decisions necessary to secure a first stage convention without any unreasonable delay. In conclusion and making every allowance for unpropitious circumstances, I repeat that the world wants disarmament and the world needs disarmament. It is earnestly to be hoped that the conference will rise to the greatness of its opportunity.

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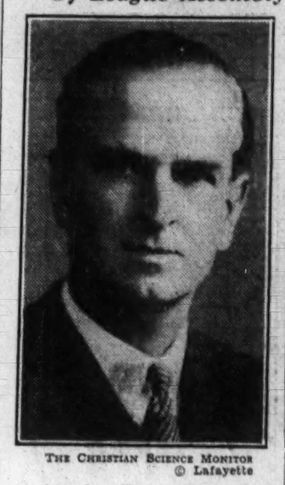
Elected to Presidency Of League Assembly



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Lafayette

Charles T. te Water

Chicago Plane in Fast Trip

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Whirling in from Kansas City in just under two hours, a United Air Lines plane brought 10 passengers, a crew of three and its mail cargo in record time for the route yesterday. Pilot C. T. Robertson left Kansas City at 3:08 a. m., and arrived at 5:05 at 204 miles an hour.

Beverages Board Asks for Details On Beer Charges

Report of Immorality in Licensed Places Stirs Members to Action

Full and detailed information regarding alleged unlawful conditions prevailing in places licensed to dispense 3.2 per cent beer was demanded by the Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission today in reply to an open letter from Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware containing charges of drunkenness and immorality in certain places in Boston, Worcester and Springfield.

Mr. William P. Hayes of Springfield, chairman of the commission addressed his reply to Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, head of the special recess legislative committee, appointed to draft a liquor control act.

The statement said in part:

"Representative Sawyer as a member of the Legislature of 1933 which enacted the present control act must be aware of the fact that this commission has only supervisory control over local licenses although the commission may, upon its own initiative, investigate any of the licenses granted by local licensing boards.

"Members of this commission, at the present time, do not know of any condition such as stated in Representative Sawyer's open letter, but they will be very much pleased to cause such conditions to be investigated upon receiving information that will enable them to do so. The police departments of Boston, Worcester and Springfield all will probably be anxious to receive the information which we will in turn relay to them.

"We desire to ask your committee to furnish this commission with full and detailed information regarding the evidence given to your committee by two members of a committee of three citizens of the state, who are alleged by Representative Sawyer to have made statements regarding the 'shocking conditions' set forth in his open letter as existing in the cities of Boston, Worcester, and Springfield."

Mr. Sawyer's letter was based on testimony which had been submitted to the recess legislative committee appointed to draft a hard-liquor control act. Mr. Sawyer is a member of that committee. He has long represented his district in the Massachusetts House. He is a Congregational clergyman.

More Retail Appeal to Men Urged at Advertising Luncheon

The family purse-strings, which five years ago were 83 per cent wife-controlled, are now in the hands of husbands to just the same extent, said Mr. Martin L. Pierce of the Hoover Company, speaking at the Tuesday luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston.

This new control of the family "outgo" by the individual usually responsible for the income has put a different complexion on the whole question of selling, Mr. Pierce said. The great majority of retail merchants and their advertising and sales staffs have ignored this change, he believes, and to help promote the new NRA buying campaign which is to begin on Oct. 1, it is essential that this new angle should be made the basis of a large part of the selling efforts planned.

Mr. Pierce cited as an example his own efforts to buy suitable gifts to take home to his own family, while he is away upon the numerous trips made necessary by his work as a leading member of the Hoover sales educational staff. Ordinarily, he said, on entering a department store he was bewildered, and any vague notions as to what he could buy took wings and flew from him amid the riot of color intended to attract feminine eyes.

In Montreal recently, he found a salesperson who, he felt, solved his problem properly. At once he was asked for whom the gift was intended, the style of dress usually worn by his wife and a few more pertinent details. Without a moment's embarrassing hesitation samething was produced which for the first time in months gave real delight when it was unpacked.

Salespeople who are really thoroughly acquainted with their stocks and are trained to interpret the desires of patrons in this way must be made the entering wedge of the new buying campaign, Mr. Pierce said.

Figures prove, he said, that on a six months' average basis, every salesperson is actually selling for only one hour in five; the rest of the time there is ample opportunity to become properly acquainted with their stock.

Pre-Inca Temple Found In South America

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 26 (AP)—The entrance to a lost temple of the "Chavin Civilization" that preceded the Incas was discovered in the Nepena Valley by Señor Julio Tello, Peruvian archæologist, it was learned yesterday.

The edifice was of hardened mud and its walls, painted in several colors, were perfectly preserved. The explorer also found a large idol with its face showing both human and animal features.

Ohio Wesleyan Votes To Coöperate With NRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELAWARE, Ohio, Sept. 26—Although colleges are exempt from provisions of the NRA, Ohio Wesleyan University here has promised its coöperation in the President's program to hasten national recovery.

"Colleges are exempt from the provisions of the National Recovery Act, but we feel we still can do our part," Dr. Edmund D. Soper, president of the university, declared in a talk before the student body.

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309 Tremont Street, Boston
Hancock 7307
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Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins OCT. 10

U. S. Taxes Pay Government Only $98.15 on Every $100

Cost of Collecting $1,619,839,224 Last Year Was $30,031,722 and $1,000,000,000 Still Owing

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Collecting from its debtors is no easier job for the United States Treasury than for some individuals. Last year it cost $1.85 to collect each $100 from American taxpayers.

The year before last it cost $2.17 a $100 but when collections are on the upgrade, as they were during the fiscal year ended June 30, the average collection cost is less. During the fiscal year 1932 there was a falling off of 36 per cent in receipts but in the 1933 fiscal year there was a pick-up of 4 per cent in total revenues.

To collect $1,619,839,224 from the taxpayers last year cost the Government $30,031,722. Another $1,000,000,000 is still owing the Treasury which it has thus far been unable to collect. President Roosevelt recently gave Mr. Guy T. Helvering, commissioner of internal revenue, instructions to go after this much-needed revenue. About $750,000,000, Mr. Helvering estimates, has not been paid because of litigation either in the Federal Courts or the board of tax appeals. The other $250,000,000 is due from delinquent taxpayers.

Checking up on the many various types of tax returns, searching for evaders and taking legal steps to get money from them is a complicated and gigantic task. More than 11,000 persons draw salaries out of the funds collected. Of these 3400 are in Washington and 4700 are in the various collectors' offices. An additional 3600 travel around the country as internal revenue agents, supervisors of accounts and collections, intelligence force and representatives of the general counsel's office and must be paid traveling expenses as well as salaries.

By far the larger part of the $30,000,000 bill for collecting taxes goes into salaries, but more than $1,000,000 goes for traveling expenses, another $500,000 for rental of quarters for branch offices in the 64 collection districts and several hundred thousand for miscellaneous items such as telegraph, telephone and supplies.

A reduction in the salary of the thousands of persons it hires to see that tax returns are properly made aided the Government in reducing its collection costs last year.

The amount expended for refunding taxes illegally or erroneously collected is not included in the tax-collection cost as it is not considered in any sense an administrative expense of the Internal Revenue Bureau. A special appropriation is made by Congress for this purpose.

Kidnaper Suspect In the Urschel Case Caught in Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 26 (AP)—Police Chief Will D. Lee announced early today that George "Machine Gun" Kelly, notorious outlaw, his wife and two other men had been captured here in an early morning raid.

Kelly is charged with being one of the two men who abducted Mr. Charles F. Urschel, millionaire Oklahoma oil man, and released him after $200,000 ransom had been paid.

Mr. Lee said the woman was Kathryn Kelly, wife of the outlaw, and J. R. Tichnor and S. E. Travis were the men picked up along with Kelly.

Officers said Kelly surrendered peaceably when Detective Sergeant William Raney, accompanied by other Memphis officers and Department of Justice operatives, surrounded the house in which he was sleeping.

From her cell in the city jail, Mrs. Kelly declared that she had planned to leave the outlaw and surrender to Oklahoma City authorities and defend her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shannon, on trial in connection with the kidnaping of Charles Urschel, millionaire oil man.

When asked about Kelly by Chief Lee, she said:

"I don't want to have anything more to do with him. He got me into this terrible mess."

She told of the troubles of a life with a gangster.

"Day before yesterday was my third wedding anniversary," she said, "and what a swell anniversary."

She said she had informed "a Mr. Kennan of the Department of Justice" that "I am going to testify for my parents."

"I came here to see Kelly and tell him that I was going to do this. I was going back to Oklahoma City from here."

Government to Push War On Relentlessly

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Trial of George "Machine Gun" Kelly at the earliest possible date for alleged complicity in the Urschel kidnaping was urged today by Justice Department officials, elated at the capture of the notorious underworld character.

Credit for Kelly's apprehension was given to William A. Roper, agent of the bureau of investigataion, recently transferred from San Francisco to Birmingham. For nearly two weeks, the department said, Mr. Roper has been not less than 24 hours behind the fugitive. He caught up with Kelly early this morning at Memphis.

While departmental executives hailed Kelly's arrest as a significant victory in their war against kidnapers and racketeers they took precautions lest it be followed by a let-down in their drive.

"This war will be carried on relentlessly and to a finish," one of them said. "We feel we are making headway, but at the same time we realize we still have a long way to go. It will take time and there will be reverses."

Two Indicted in New York In Extortion Attempt

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—A federal grand jury yesterday returned a six-count indictment charging a nurse and a former gasoline station attendant with sending five threatening letters through the mail in an ettempt to extort $10,000 from Mr. Franklin A. Batcheller of Yonkers, under penalty of kidnaping his daughter.

The daughter, Helen, now is the wife of Mr. John D. Dougherty. She is a niece of Mr. Russell C. Leffingwell, a partner in the J. P. Morgan & Co. banking house. The indictment was returned against James Medley and Nicolina De Palma, who were arrested as a result of a trap laid by federal officials and Yonkers police last Friday night.

Conspiracy Admitted

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 26 (AP)—Grover C. Bevill, Dallas business man, pleaded guilty at arraignment yesterday upon charges of conspiring to aid Harvey Bailey to escape from the Dallas County jail Labor Day.

A plea of not guilty was entered by Tom L. Manion, former deputy jailer, accused by federal operatives of carrying to Bailey's cell the pistol and hacksaw blades the desperado used in the escape. Federal Judge William A. Atwell set their trial dates for Tuesday, Oct. 3.

Bank Robber Captured

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—A bank robber was shot in the neck and captured by a loop traffic policeman today as he and a confederate tried to hold up the Bank of Nova Scotia on Monroe Street. Mr. F. J. McAhern, chief teller, frustrated the robbers when he opened fire on the pair as they approached his cage after lining up other employees.

Credit Drive Opens Along Three Fronts

(Continued from Page 1)

the White House saying, with Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of United States Steel: "We are out for orders and are prepared to bid on any business that is offered."

Meanwhile, Washington, like the country, awaits a final and clear-cut statement in currency policy. That uncertainty is retarding the recovery drive is attested in hosts of daily messages to Washington, and the lack of enthusiasm which the strenuous inflation drive of last week called forth has been a straw in the wind.

President Roosevelt, however, is proceeding cautiously between the Scylla of a deflationary and brusque announcement, and the Charybdis of continued uncertainty. In his own way and time, nevertheless, and after not much delay, he is expected to settle the affairs of the disturbed dollar.

Ickes Staff Toils to Put Federal Funds at Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 — To keep pace with an ever-growing flow of applications for money, the Public Works Administration has instituted a double shift of workers.

While approximately $1,600,000,000 has been allotted thus far out of the $3,300,000,000 fund, only about $59,000,000 of this has been withdrawn from the Treasury to pay employees and buy materials for projects. Mr. Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator, will not have any of the responsibility for this delay fall upon his staff.

Lack of office space immediately available brought the decision to install two shifts of workers, although day, night and Sunday work has been the order at the Administration for weeks.

Non-federal bodies were again warned that they must hurry with their applications because federal agencies already the recipients of a large share of the funds, are clamoring for more. The Administration desires the non-federal public works throughout the country to receive most of the money remaining but it also wishes to see men put to work quickly.

Truck Drivers' Strike Settled in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26—Settlement of the truck drivers' strike which involved 12,000 men here and tied up freight estimated to be worth $75,000,000 was effected Sept. 23, and drivers have returned to work.

Terms of agreement were reached when the Brotherhood of Transportation Workers, the striking organization, agreed to join the American Federation of Labor. The agreement was reached after Mr. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, had intervened in response to the requests of the Chamber of Commerce here and of the Pennsylvania Motortruck Association. The terms of the agreement do not take up the settlement of wage scales or hours, these being left for adjustment between union officials and operators.

Presses Costing $500,000 Ordered for New York Sun

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Sun has announced the placing of a $500,000 order for new high-speed printing presses, as its contribution to the success of the national recovery movement.

The paper, which just observed its centennial, said the new equipment will displace eight of its oldest presses. The work could have been delayed, "for the newspaper's equipment is at least adequate now, but a special effort was made to buy at this time when so large a purchase could be expected to stimulate trade which needs stimulation," the Sun said. Delivery of the equipment is expected to begin in April or May.

Phoenix Securities Corp.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Report of Phoenix Securities Corporation for the year ended Aug. 31 says preferred stock on that date, based upon methods of the corporation's accounting, which involve carrying certain assets at nominal values, had a liquidating value of $51.20 a share.

Tennessee Work Puts Fertilizer And Power First

Those and Norris Dam Will Be Main Objectives at Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Three specific and immediate duties of the Tennessee Valley Authority as outlined by its president, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, in a public address here Sept. 8 are the building of Norris Dam, provisions for the generation and distribution of electric power and the manufacture of fertilizer. As long-range objectives, he mentioned reforestation, flood control, prevention of erosion and economic planning.

Progress is already being made in the construction of Norris Dam, he said, which will add to the uniformity of the river's flow and triple the power of Muscle Shoals properties. He said that Norris Dam would provide a great storage reservoir with a 135- to 140-foot wall of water against the dam.

Dr. Morgan explained that the transmission line between Norris Dam and Muscle Shoals would be built to equalize the supply of electric power. Power from Muscle Shoals will serve the eastern end of the valley area when there is less water from Norris Dam, and the latter dam will supply the western division when Muscle Shoals is running low, he said.

As to power production Dr. Morgan quoted President Roosevelt to the effect that "while a large part of the power development in this country might well be in private hands, it might be well to have a yardstick for the production of this power. We talk about the relative merits of government and private operation, but that discussion does not prove much. An actual case will prove much more than discussion." In this connection Dr. Morgan said that it is the plan of the authority to work out a schedule for comparison of costs, income and profits or losses in the power business and to set up standard financial, accounting and recording systems for public-owned plants.

The fact that manufacture of fertilizer by the authority is left optional is pointed out by Dr. Morgan. In this connection he reported that experiment and research on fertilizer manufacture are being carried on, saying that to put the Government into the business without this survey would be bad policy.

In the matter of erosion Dr. Morgan said that the Tennessee Valley was originally exceedingly fertile but due to its rolling lands, much of this fertility has been lost. Unless steps are taken to prevent it, this region will eventually be reduced to the barrenness of such regions as Greece, Portugal, and western China, he said.

Dr. Morgan emphasized that "unlike a large part of the President's program, the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority is not an emergency undertaking. The last Congress provided some $5,000,000,000 to get the wheels of prosperity moving . . . The President and his advisers wished to do somewhere in the United States work that was not of an emergency nature. The President realized that we cannot permanently live on an emergency basis. We must get an economic organization that is inherently permanent."

Girl 'Policemen' Working As Regulars in Peiping

PEIPING, China, Sept. 26 (AP)—For the first time in China's history, women are engaged as regular "policemen."

The Peiping municipality, after giving candidates three months of intensive training in apprehending criminals, has chosen 18 stalwart, unmarried Chinese girls for police work. They are dressed in natty khaki skirts and uniforms and have been issued regulation revolvers and batons. Their main work will consist of chasing burglars and opium smugglers.

Plea for Relief Work by Individuals Voiced by Governor-General of Canada

Summons Canadians

Caricature Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Phoebe Thomson

Lord Bessborough

Calls Forced Unemployment Hardest Character Test Facing the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 26—An urgent appeal for individual efforts to supplement the organized social services in their relief work this winter was issued Sept. 24 by the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada.

The strength of a nation is measured by the sum total of the characters of the individuals composing that nation, he reminds Canadians, and declares that this world-wide emergency is likely to prove a sterner test of national character even than the World War.

"The saddest feature of the times," he said, "in which we live is that very many, far too many, of our fellow citizens are, through no fault of their own, being subjected to the most cruel ordeal for any man's character—the ordeal of forced unemployment.

"The only remedy," says Lord Bessborough, "is, in the words of the Prince of Wales, 'for all to get together wherever the burden lies heaviest, face up to the most urgent local need, and see if the community on the spot cannot make its own self-directed contribution' to a problem so vast and so urgent that, on its solution, the very future of Canada may be said to depend."

Canada Plans Forest Work for Jobless

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 26 (AP)—Tentative plans by which it is hoped to put thousands of men to work in the forests of Nova Scotia this winter, as a substitute for unemployment relief, are contained in an announcement by Premier MacDonald.

Government meetings in Halifax and Ottawa during the week and a conference of Quebec and Maritime timber producers at Ottawa yesterday have resulted in the plan, by which it is hoped eastern Canadian lumber can meet competition from the Baltic states in the British market, the Premier said.

Full particulars of the meeting, he said, would be given the Nova Scotia Government Monday by its representative at the meeting, Mr. W. K. McKeen, who will leave for the United Kingdom within a few days in search of greater timber markets.

"Nova Scotia," Premier MacDonald said, "can supply a minimum of 150,000,000 feet lumber if price for deal is not less than $18 per thousand."

Peoples Gas Omits Dividend

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—Directors of Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. voted to omit the dividend due for payment Oct. 17. On July 17 the company paid 41 a share while for four quarters previous to that $1.25 a share was paid.

Filene's
MEN'S STORE — BOSTON

Wednesday at 8:30 A.M.!

Save $10 to $20 in this SALE

--silk-lined suits
--two-trouser suits
--Fall topcoats
--Winter overcoats

$29.75

● NOTE: Store opens at 8:30 Wednesday A. M.
● Savings based on today's replacement prices!
● Every single garment brand new—just unpacked!
● All the SILK LINED SUITS with one trouser!
● EVERY garment worth TODAY $40, $45, $50!
● Remember the fable of the Early Bird, Men!

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Famous for Style and Quality for Over a Century
BOSTON

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SUITS

are being starred

☆ **Suedes** for drawing rooms!
☆ **Tweeds** for English roles!
☆ **Long Coats** understudying top coats!
☆ **Short Coats** in all fabrics!
☆ **Fluffy** or flat furs for new dashing treatment!

29.75 39.75 49.75 to 98.00

WHAT a marvelous Suit Year! *The Elegants* unerringly select smooth black suede suits with short jackets bordered with the lustrous Persian that makes the close cravat. The tall, slender, *Feminine person* prefers the longer jacket, its shoulders heaped with fine fox.

THE *Tailored Type* hesitates between a tailored, herringbone tweed, very bold and English, or a misty Donegal tweed in peat brown, its swagger coat, loose and jaunty.

THE *Commuter* finds the oxford suit with longish coat and dashing black caracul scarf quite perfect.

Film as Emissary Of Good Will And Education Urged

Motion Picture Opportunities Explored at Conference in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Opportunities which motion pictures, as foreign emissaries and as schoolteachers, have overlooked were explored today at a conference called by Dr. George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education.

Motion picture organizations and educational associations were represented at the meeting, held to prepare a report for the International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography at Rome in April, 1934.

Introducing the people of one nation to those of another is one of the chief accomplishments of the motion picture, representatives of the industry told the conference. This form of education has an enormous aggregate influence for better understanding between nations whether favorable or unfavorable, they said, contending that it is necessary to know of nations' foibles as well as their fine traits if world peace is to be achieved.

Motion pictures are an excuse, not a cause for international political difficulties, the industry's representatives said. Large research staffs are maintained by producing companies to avoid offending sensibilites of other nations which are their customers, the meeting was told. Attention was called to the sympathetic understanding of foreign nations in such recent pictures as "Cavalcade," "Broken Lullaby" and "Paddy, the Next Best Thing." Calling attention to the fact that one-fourth of the news reels deals with foreign subjects, the motion picture men said that American children feel that they know the great figures of the world through this means.

As a means of furthering international understanding, a suggestion was made that an American "Cavalcade" be produced, revealing what each foreign nation has contributed to American civilization. Another recommendation was that a series of short features be filmed showing the children of various nations at play. "You can't hate the father of a kid you see having a good time," was the comment of the introducer of this suggestion.

Mrs. Robbins Gilman, chairman of motion pictures, of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, said her organization is bringing pressure from taxpayers on schools to see the advantage of visual education and the increased use of the non-commercial film.

Teacher-training in the technique of visual education and inclusion of facilities in school budgets was asked by Mr. C. F. Hoban, president of the Department of Visual Instruction of the National Education Association.

In addition to government departments, the following organizations were represented at the meeting: Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors, American Association of University Women, Eastman Teaching Films, National Education Association, department of visual instruction, Motion Picture Theater Owners of America, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Progress Education Association, RKO Distributing Corporation, Federal Motion Picture Council, Religious Motion Picture Foundation, Erpi Picture Consultants, Inc., and the Payne Fund.

Chilean Congress Convoked

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 26 (By U. P.)—Congress has been convoked in extraordinary session Oct. 2 by President Alessandri to consider the 1934 budget, the nitrate question and relief for farmers in northern Chile, who have been hard hit by a drought.

He's New Chief Usher At the White House

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Harris & Ewing

Raymond D. Muir

Formerly Assistant to the Hoover, Who Held the Post for 40 Years.

Coal Fields Contain Vast Raw Materials, German Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26 — Dr. Ernest Berl, one of three distinguished German physicists who have joined the faculty of Carnegie Institute of Technology, sees the vast coal field about Pittsburgh not as so much potential fuel, but rather as an almost illimitable source of raw materials.

"There are so many things to be done," he said, "it is hard to list them. There is, for instance, the manufacture of liquid fuel from coal, the manufacture of semi-liquid fuel such as pulverized coal held in colloidal solution in oil, the distillation of coal and improvements in coking methods. These are merely a few of the fields of research.

"One thing is certain," continued this natural scientist who during the World War was the chief chemist of the Austro-Hungarian munitions division, "and that is that Pittsburgh's coal is a great raw material for the manufacture of dyes, explosives, hydrogen, ammonia products and resins and almost anything you can name."

Commenting on the part chemistry would play in any future war, Dr. Berle declared its rôle was "too unpleasant even to contemplate." Fortunately, he added, chemists are not working solely along offensive lines, but are devising means of defense as well. "As soon as a terrible offensive weapon is found, a means is found to combat it," he said.

Washington to Get Ford Complaints

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 26 (AP)—The local NRA board in suburban Dearborn was advised officially yesterday that any complaints against the Ford Motor Company must be forwarded to Washington and that the local compliance board will be without authority to consider them.

Mr. A. J. Barnaud, district manager of the United States Department of Commerce, told Mr. William L. Mills, who revealed the existence of the complaints, that local compliance boards have authority only to consider cases arising under the President's reemployment agreement and that where an industry operating under an accepted code is concerned, the matter must go to Washington.

While the Ford company has not signed the automotive code and has not obtained a Blue Eagle the automobile industry is under an accepted code. For this reason, Mr. Barnaud said, the authority of the local committee is limited to forwarding to Washington any complaints it may receive.

More Building Declared Need To Cut Relief Costs

Boston Welfare Official Says City Needs Two or Three Big Projects

"Give us two or three sizable construction projects and we will cut our welfare costs two times over the $3000 drop experienced the first week in September," Mr. Walter V. McCarthy, secretary to the overseers of the Boston Welfare Department, said today.

He said that approximately 35 per cent of those on the welfare list are of the laboring classes. Any substantial load, therefore, to be taken from the department's shoulders, must come from building projects. At present, he pointed out, there is hardly any new work for the laborer in Boston.

Mr. McCarthy replied to those who criticized the department for not having effected larger cuts in the city's welfare expenditures by saying that Boston is lowering its relief costs in proportion to the gain in employment.

Because other cities and towns throughout the State can cut their welfare cost from 20 to 40 per cent does not mean that Boston can do the same when there is only a gain of about 15 per cent in industrial employment since April, the welfare official asserted. When there are more jobs in Boston, welfare expenditures will decrease accordingly, he said.

September figures of the department are expected to go below the $1,000,000 mark, as compared with the high peak of $1,806,887 last April. For the first two weeks, relief expenditures were $250,516 and $247,432 as compared with $255,858 and $254,387 in the first and second weeks in August.

At a City Council meeting last night Councilor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park, introduced an order calling for a welfare investigation to see why Boston cannot show a more substantial decrease in relief costs. Mr. McCarthy said that evidently anybody asking this does not know the facts of the situation.

It was also reques ed at the meeting that Boston's 31,000 families getting aid, be given a 20 per cent increase in their budget to keep pace with the rising cost of living. Mr. McCarthy answered this by saying that the budget supplied welfare recipients is "a generous one." He said that if the costs of living advance to any great extent, the department will surely see to it that the individual budgets are increased to meet the situation.

The Boston Municipal Finance Bureau refused to comment on the activities of the welfare department and said it could say nothing until it had personally investigated the situation.

Disarmament Policy Reiterated by Hull

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—A disarmament policy under which the United States would avoid ironclad sanctions, but would throw no bars across the enforcement of actual arms treaties by other powers, was reiterated by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

The diplomatic spokesman for the Washington Government told newspaper men Mr. Norman H. Davis, America's Ambassador - at - Large, had not yet reported what outcome was indicated from his Paris conversations.

Mr. Hull said it appeared possible some agreement might be reached which could be taken to Geneva, but added that any statement from him as to what would develop upon such plans as those for a trial period of disarmament would be pure speculation. The United States, however, he added, has made no new commitments beyond the disarmament policies enunciated shortly after the new Administration took office.

Nevertheless, significance was attached by observers to Mr. Hull's indication that if actual disarmament was obtained by the foreign powers, this country would do nothing to prevent the enforcing of penalties upon treaty violators.

Gov. Arthur Seligman

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 26 (AP)—Gov. Arthur Seligman of New Mexico, who passed on here yesterday after addressing a meeting of the New Mexico State Bankers' Association, was a native of Santa Fe and attended Swarthmore College. He was Democratic national committeeman from New Mexico and had served as Mayor of Santa Fe. Governor Seligman was nearing completion of his second term. Lieut.-Gov. A. W. Hockenhull of Clovis automatically became Governor.

New York Revokes License

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, chairman of the state alcoholic beverage control board, announced yesterday that licenses for the wholesale handling of beer and wine issued to Mr. Michael P. Zappolo, operating under the name of the Queens Distributing Company, had been revoked. The action, the first of its kind in the city and the fourth in the State since the legalization of beer, was taken on the ground that the licensee "was not conducting his business in an orderly and lawful manner, and was not a fit person to be licensed by the state board."

Pennsylvania Adds New Trains, Speeds Old Ones to Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—A sharp speeding up in the running time of trains between this city and Washington and Chicago and the putting on of two extra trains on the New York-Washington service, feature the general changes in train schedules which went into effect when the clock was turned back to standard time Sept. 24.

Impelled by the quickened tempo in national recovery activities, the Pennsylvania Railroad has added two new trains between Washington and New York—the Legislator, leaving the national capital daily at 7 a. m. and the Constitution, leaving New York daily at 6:30 p. m. The running time of the Congressional and the Senator has been cut to four hours and 15 minutes. This, according to Mr. C. H. Mathews Jr., passenger traffic manager, will make these trains the fastest on the New York-Washington service.

The schedule has been so arranged that a train from or to Washington is available every hour.

While the running time of the Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central Lines and the Broadway Limited of the Pennsylvania Railroad will remain 17 hours 45 minutes, striking increases in speed are announced by both these companies in their service to the West. The New York Central's westbound Wolverine and Iroquois will take 45 minutes less than formerly, and, going in the same direction the Exposition Flyer's time will be cut 30 minutes and that of the Fifth Avenue Special 15 minutes.

The speeding up of the schedule on the Washington-New York routes will be reflected in a saving of 45 minutes in the running time of the Colonial Express south bound and 20 minutes in the run of the Senator to Boston, as well as other reductions in traveling time for New England passengers.

Illinois Man Builds Coal-Burning Auto

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Mr. John L. Cerifchen, of Virden, Ill., chugged along Michigan Boulevard in a coal burning automobile he built recently.

He said that he had it up to 58 miles an hour on one occasion and got 35 miles on a bushel of coal.

It was on this same street four decades ago that the driver of Mr. Elwood Haynes's first "gas buggy" was arrested for bothering traffic.

Ring Lardner

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Ring Lardner, who passed on here last night, for a quarter of a century kept a nation of readers entertained with his ready wit and keen appraisal of human nature. Regarded in the foreground of contemporary humorists, he began his career, however, as a cub sports writer, and retained a background of baseball in most of his writings.

From his home town, Niles, Mich., he went to South Bend, Mich., in 1905, to be sports editor of the old South Bend Times. He left in 1907 for Chicago to serve in the sports departments of various newspapers including the Tribune. After a year in St. Louis, Mo., and Boston, Mass., he returned to Chicago. Later he joined the Chicago Tribune where he stayed until 1919. Mr. Lardner tried his hand at plays and succeeded, with George S. Kaufman, in 1929, with "June Moon." Earlier his opus "Elmer, The Great," a baseball story, had become popular on the stage and in the movies.

Bringing a Whiff of the Arctic Circle to Chicago

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Slim" Williams Arriving at A Century of Progress With His Dog Team From Alaska

'Slim' Williams and Dog Team Blaze Alaska-to-Chicago Trail

Hardy Pioneer of Arctic Area at a Century of Progress After Proving Feasibility of Proposed International Highway—To Go On to Washington

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Spurning de luxe accommodations atop a big downtown hotel, "Slim" Williams is camping out on the grounds of a Century of Progress exposition, because the way he lives up North, in the land of the frozen Yukon, is plenty good enough for him here, even if he is a special guest of honor.

The name of "Slim" Williams may go down in history as one of the trail blazers of North America. He has proved that it is possible to make the journey overland from Alaska to the United States, coming all the 4600 miles from Copper Center by dog team, putting it on wheels when he ran out of snow up around Hazelton, B. C.

Now that "Slim" has got as far as the United States, he will continue on to Washington to see the President, to tell him how much Alaska wants an international highway and that he has proved a man can get through this untraveled territory. "Slim" has no doubt that he will be able to see the President, once he gets to Washington, for after a man has made a trip like that, the rest, he thinks, should not be so hard. Already he has made a number of contacts in the United States. He has talked things over with Mr. Harry S. New, Federal Commissioner, at the exposition, and expects to have all the help he needs in getting to the President.

Meanwhile, after the strenuous 4600-mile trip through snow and ice, rain and sun, heat and cold, "Slim" and his two team mates, who accompanied him the latter part of the way, are taking things easy, just "chewin' the fat" with the visitors who look in on them at the Alaska cabin adjoining the Hall of States, where the tent is pitched.

As to why the party didn't accept the invitation of a local hotel, "Slim's" brother, Mr. Fred G. Williams, from California, said: "We aren't advertising any hotel. We're advertising a road to Alaska. We might put up beside a ditch bank somewhere, but not in any hotel." Until they met at Spokane on this trip, the two brothers had not seen each other for 32 years, all the time "Slim" has been up in Alaska. Ask "F. G." what "Slim's" real name is, and he has to think a while before he lets you know it's Clyde Charles. Ask Clyde Charles himself why he went to Alaska in the first place, and he'll tell you its been so "plum long ago" he has forgotten why.

One thing he does know, and that's why he has come back. He has come back as a representative of the Alaska and Yukon International Highway Association, to plead the cause in the high places of the land, and this he will do in the same rough clothes, the same straightforward, sincere manner, in which he trades and traps and runs mail up at Copper Center.

But he does not want any glory for it. If there is any glory, he wants it to go to his team of eight trusty dogs, the captain of which, happening to be the only Huskie in the lot, is called Rembrandt—because he looks like a picture.

From here to Circle City, Mr. Williams says, a road could be kept open five months of the year. "We don't want a paved highway, or anything like that," he said. "All we want is a road that you can drive a wagon or an automobile on." There is no overland route to Alaska.

"Slim" surprises most of his visitors when he tells them about the weather up his way, because most of them think the Chicago heat must be hard on him. But no, he tells them, it frequently warms up to 100 degrees up there in the summer, while the average is 80. But in winter it's different. Often it goes down to 60 and 70 below. The coldest has been 73 below. Then the people put on coats.

"But when its up around 20 below," he said, "then you run around in your shirt sleeves, because its a dry cold and you don't notice it so much."

Institute at Media Observes Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26 — The 100th anniversary of the Delaware County Institute of Science, at Media, Penna., near here, was observed on Sept. 21, with two sessions devoted to a discussion of the major achievements in science during the past century. Dr. T. Chalkley Palmer, president of the institute, presided at both sessions, at which nearly a hundred representatives from other scientific and natural history institutions were present.

At the morning session, Dr. Witmer Stone of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences talked on bird life and some of the points of interest about his subject which are not generally known. One of these Dr. Witmer called "calendar sense," or the instinct which enables birds to know when to start their southward journey. This instinct does not depend on chilly weather to prompt it, he said, but seems to function entirely independent of weather, on the calendar date alone, and birds obey it, starting their migration on whatever date this "calendar sense" has fixed upon.

An unusual feature of the history of the Delaware County Institute of Science was noted during the sessions, when it was brought out that there have been but three presidents of the institute during its century of operation, the present head, Dr. Palmer, being the successor of Dr. John M. Broomall of Media, who served from 1882 until 1894. The first president was Dr. George Smith of Upper Darby, who was inaugurated when the institute was chartered in 1833 and served until his passing in 1882.

Civilian 'Terrorists' Go On Trial at Tokyo

TOKYO, Sept. 26 (AP) — Twenty civilians charged with minor participation in the terroristic acts of May 5, 1932, during which Premier Suyoshi Inukai was killed, went on trial in Tokyo District Court today with 68 attorneys representing the defense.

Ten naval officers and 11 army cadets have been court-martialed for participation in the acts during which public buildings in this city also were attacked.

The civilians are variously charged with murder, attempted murder and unlawful possession and use of explosives. Their activities largely were confined to the preparation of the conspiracy and unsuccessful attack on electric light plants, hoping to plunge Tokyo into darkness and panic.

Soviets Remove Lenient Officials In Wheat Areas

New Leaders Appointed to Prevent Shortage and to Collectivize Farms

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Ukraine and North Caucasus, producers of one-third of Soviet Russia's grain, have seen a general house-cleaning among local officials and dissident peasants because of a serious food shortage.

At the same time political sections were introduced into agriculture to supply a driving force for collectivization of farms, and to place the undisputed control of the key units in agriculture in the hands of new leaders.

Outstanding among the changes in the Ukraine was the sending of Mr. P. P. Postisheff, a veteran member of the Communist Party, to clean up a situation in that area wrought by the mass inertia of the peasantry, at whose door was placed part of the blame for a famine last winter.

Virtually every regional Communist Party official in more than a dozen villages through which the Associated Press correspondent passed on a recent motor tour said he had been on the job only a few months.

Most of them were brought from distant places to supplant those whom the central authorities in Moscow found too lenient with the independent farmers and were thus held responsible for last year's scanty crop.

Even the native presidents of some collective farms—the administration of which heretofore has been self-elective—were replaced in some instances by Communist Party members from other localities.

Some of those who were removed were transferred to other jobs. Others, perhaps, shared the fate of some sections of the dissatisfied peasantry and were exiled to northern regions.

RECREATION AWAITS YOU

COME down some week-end soon. This is a favorite place with Monitor readers, because they find it a pleasant sort of place in which to find complete relaxation. There's bathing from the hotel. Fishing. Golf. The Boardwalk. Amusements in the hospitable comfort of the hotel itself. American and European Plans. 1933 rates. *Christian Science church in our block.*

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M.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

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CHICAGO World's Fair

ROUND $20.35 TRIP

Children Half Fare

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Returning leave Chicago not later than Wednesdays, Oct. 11 or Oct. 25. Tickets good only in coaches on regular trains leaving Boston (So. Sta.) 9:25 A. M., 12 Noon, 3:15 and 6:30 P. M. Four days at the Fair. Plan now to go—an exceptional opportunity.

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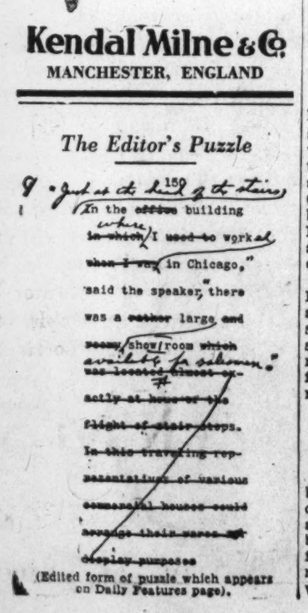
The Editor's Puzzle


In the office building
where I used to work at
when I was in Chicago,"
said the speaker, there
was a rather large and
busy show room which
was located almost ex-
actly at here of the
flight of stair steps.
In this traveling rep-
resentative of various
commercial houses could
arrange their wares for
display purposes

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Brockton Shoe Strikers Hopeful Of NRA Support

Manufacturers Told NRA Does Not Demand Closed Shop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 26 — Striking shoe workers, members of the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, believe they have in their hands the crowbar of national approval which will force shoe manufacturers to recognize their union as well as the local A. F. of L. organization and force open the factory doors.

The bulletin prepared by Mr. John C Gall, counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, informed thousands of manufacturers over the nation that closed union shops, under which labor contracts are made with a single union, violate the intent of the NRA.

Brotherhood Gains Members

The shoe workers see in this bulletin a ray of hope for early settlement of their dispute with shoe officials and the return of thousands to their benches.

More than 7000 shoe workers in this city have been on strike nearly five weeks, voicing their objection to contracts made between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the local manufacturers under which it is asserted the interests of the workers have been side-tracked.

The strike started when a number of workers were discharged because of nonpayment of union dues. Several walked out with them in protest and within three days the membership of the brotherhood swelled to several times its usual strength and the strike became serious. The workers contend they have a right to belong to a labor organization of their own choosing and they claim the brotherhood is the one to which the majority wish to adhere.

Strikers Stand at Gates

Yesterday, state, city and railroad police joined together in maintaining order during closing time at the W. L. Douglas shoe plant. A crowd of 3000 persons collected at the gates of the company and it was feared violence would be resorted to in the attempt to force the 500 workers still employed there to join the strikers.

There was no disorder, however. Motorcycle police cleared a pathway through the crowd for the outgoing workers, and though there were appealing shouts given and placards exhibited, there was no heckling or intimidation.

Authoritative estimates of the number of workers affected in the strike which is tying up Brockton's principal industry places the figure at about 7500, or approximately 85 per cent of the workers ordinarily employed.

Music

'Rigoletto'

The Chicago Opera Company opened its season at the Boston Opera House last night with Verdi's "Rigoletto." The house was sold out—sufficient evidence that there is popular interest in opera, if the prices are low enough. Mr. Alfredo Salmaggi, the impresario, had gained confidence, no doubt, from the success of his "Aida" at Braves Field last summer, when 20,000 persons turned out, as well as from his long run at the Hippodrome in New York. If 20,000 would listen to opera at Braves Field, with elephants, why not 2944 at the Opera House, without circus attachments? And so it was.

Without doubt, the paying guests got more than their money's worth. Mr. Gallo used to charge a $3.30 top, the Chicago Civic Opera $6.60 and the Metropolitan $8.80. Mr. Salmaggi, for $1.10, cannot compete with Messrs. Johnson and Gatti-Casazza, but he does offer rivalry to Mr. Gallo. The performance last night had many admirable qualities. The orchestra, though not adequate, had the advantage of the directorial authority of Mr. Giuseppe Bamboschek, formerly conductor of Italian opera at the Metropolitan, who in the Duke's apartments maintained a veritably New York tempo which—with cuts—brought off the first act within 15 minutes. The principal singers were well schooled in their parts. Miss Louise Bave revealed a pretty voice which would perhaps be more serviceable in lyric rôles than in coloratura. She won an ovation with her "Caro Nome," which she sang competently if without distinction. Mr. Ralph Errolle was a personable Duke and Mr. Claudio Frigerio a sympathetic Rigoletto, but the singing honors of the evening must go to Mr. Nino Ruisi's resonant-voiced Sparafucile. The audience was enthusiastic. L. A. S.

Higher Wages Awarded To Nashua Shoe Workers

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 26—Five hundred Nashua shoe workers today are basking in the sun of higher wages. The pay argument between the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the Lasell and Fleisher Shoe Companies has been settled amicably in favor of the workers. Mr. Edwin Newdick, arbitrator, has awarded a 20 to 50 per cent pay increase.

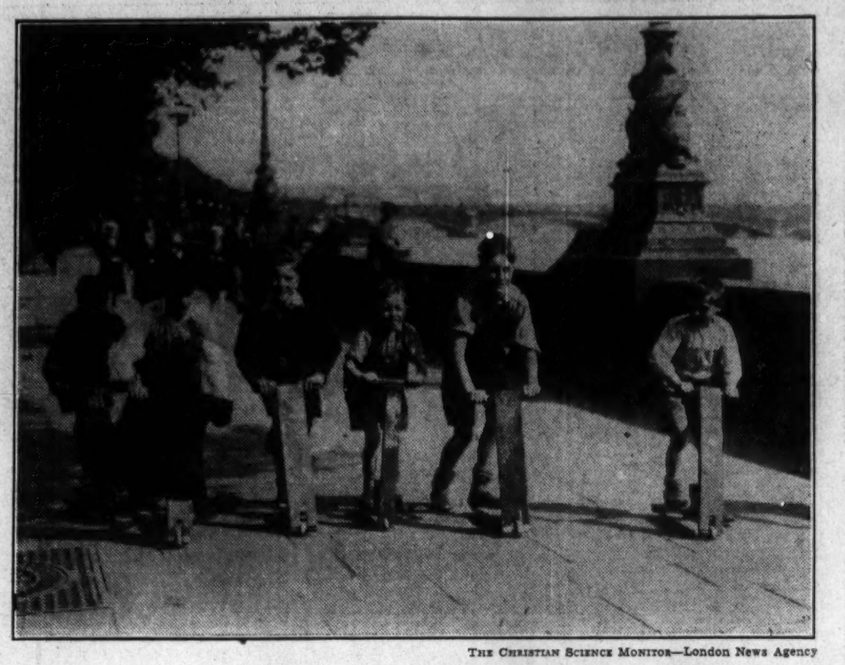
The case is seen as significant by Mr. Newdick. The union agreed to arbitrate and proposed the extension of a system of wage rates shaped in realistic relatainship to merchandising fact. Through these facts, Mr. Newdick said, better economic planning is visible.

Stratosphere Trip Planned

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—Plans are being completed for Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle to make another attempt to reach the stratosphere by balloon from the Chicago world's fair this month. It is said that he may take off within the next two weeks.

Fun for Six From Three Roller Skates



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

Developing Speed Kings of Future

London Children Use Scooters for Racing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Scooting is back in vogue among the London children this summer.

Brilliant sunny days have brought them careering down the Embankment beside the Thames, where pedestrians are few enough to make the road ideal for a scooter "meet."

The roller skates of last year, sometimes the partnered property of three or four, are dismantled. The wheels have been taken from the carriage and with the aid of mechanically-minded brothers and of a few pieces of wood and a borrowed knife, one skate has been transformed into two scooters, a pair into four.

Thus, "Solomonwise," have the difficulties of sharing a skate been overcome.

Mrs. Roosevelt Aids New England Drive For Salvation Army

At the luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce today, Mr. Philip R. Allen, chairman, had the honor of presenting Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had consented to open the Salvation Army drive in Boston and New England.

Col. Joseph Atkinson of the Salvation Army made a brief report on the work of the past year and pointed out the increased need of contributions, asking Mrs. George R. Fearing, chairman of the women's committee; Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, and Gov. Joseph B. Ely to speak.

Mrs. Roosevelt made an inspiring appeal for aid, stating that in addition to what had already been given in taxation and directly to those institutions supported by the Government money was needed from private resources, too.

She told of the great mass of humanity in this country struggling with suffering unknown to thousands of others and emphasized the need for people in comfortable circumstances getting acquainted with the problem of the poorer classes.

Among other distinguished guests were Mayor Curley, The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Mr. Edward T. Berry and Miss Mary Ward, recently appointed immigration inspector.

Harvard Undergraduates Reach New High Record

A record-breaking enrollment for Harvard College was announced today at the conclusion of registration in all university departments. The total number of students registering for undergraduate work was 3429, as compared with 3361 last year and 3233 two years ago.

For the university as a whole, including the college and various graduate schools, the preliminary total shows a decline to 7467 as compared with 7713 for last year. The largest decreases appear in the engineering school, business school and in the graduate school of arts and sciences.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with light showers tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday night; moderate south to west winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight and on the coast Wednesday; cooler Wednesday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; cooler Wednesday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight; cooler Wednesday night and in the west portion in the afternoon.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southeast shifting to south and southwest winds, and overcast weather with occasional showers and probably fog.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	72	84	Miami, Fla...	80	86
Bismarck ...	45	50	Minneapolis.	50	86
Boston	62	71	Montreal ...	60	64
Buffalo	68	82	Nantucket ...	62	74
Calgary	30	48	New Orleans.	80	90
Charleston...	78	86	New York ...	66	84
Chicago	68	90	Norfolk, Va..	72	90
Cincinnati ...	70	78	North Platte.	44	72
Denver	46	78	Philadelphia.	70	90
Dodge City..	52	94	Phoenix,Ariz.	68	96
Eastport, Me.	52	56	Pittsburgh...	70	88
Hatteras	80	84	Portland, Me.	58	62
Honolulu,T.H.	74	..	Raleigh.....	70	94
7 p.m.Sept.25	..	82	St. Louis ...	76	86
Helena,Mont.	30	52	Salt Lake City	46	60
Huron, S. D..	42	70	San Francisco	58	64
Jacksonville..	76	86	SantaFe,N.M.	48	76
Kansas City.	60	88	Seattle	52	64
Key West ...	82	88	Tampa	78	96
Los Angeles .	60	72	Washington..	72	92
Memphis	76	90	Williston,N.D.	34	52

A—8 a. m. Sept. 26.
B—Maximum Sept. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 4:06 p. m., Wednesday 4:51 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:05 p. m.

Radio to Bring Byrd's Voice From Pole In Longest Two-Way Talking Circuit

Rebroadcasting of programs that they have picked up from all parts of the world is nothing new to the radiocasters who are now limited to 12,000 miles which is half the Great Circle of the earth and the longest distance man can put between two points.

When the Jacob Ruppert, renamed supply ship of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, clears for the south polar regions she will be one end of what will be the longest two-way talking circuit ever set up when she reaches the ice barrier on Antarctica.

It will mark the first time that voice transmissions have been attempted from the polar regions and will culminate in a projected unique "first," a radio description of the South Pole by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd as the giant Condor plane of the expedition reaches the pole, the one spot on the earth where every direction is north.

The Ruppert is scheduled to make several test transmissions to the Columbia Broadcasting System before she reaches the polar ice, the first one four weeks after she clears from Norfolk, Va.

Strongest of the radio links which will tie up listeners on the Columbia Broadcasting System to the Byrd party on the proposed polar flight is International Telephone & Telegraph's Buenos Aires-New York transoceanic telephone, which has 95 per cent reliability. Most uncertain at all times will be the short-wave link between Little America and Buenos Aires and the low-powered short-wave link between the expedition plane and its base. Given ideal conditions an epochal radiocast as well as epochal flight should result.

Such an elaborate radio setup, if it does not work on the polar flight, will function weekly, however, to give reports of the progress of the Byrd expedition and to keep the men down on the polar ice shelf supplied with news from the folk at home and radio entertainment from Columbia.

To accomplish this radio communication the Ruppert is carrying three short-wave transmitters in her hold, one with a maximum power of 1000 watts, driven by a gasoline generator, to be set up at Little America, another to be set up on Antarctica, 100 miles away on the polar ice for exploration work, and the third for the plane. Also a number of five-meter low-powered transmitters are being taken along for experiments in an as yet unexplored ether region.

Two Columbia men will be sent along with Byrd, one a broadcast engineer and the other a combination production-announcer to handle all the radio traffic over the long circuits.

Boston Art Notes

W. H. Partridge

For these two weeks there may be seen at the Copley Society oils and pastels by Mr. W. H. Partridge.

The painter travels far and wide. For subjects he selects many local scenes of town or country which characterize foreign lands. To us of New England the different vegetation and the strange architectural styles offer some novelty. The pictorial beauty of Europe never grows tiresome. Nevertheless, although the possibilities of finding new material are endless, today painters are renouncing foreign shores and remaining at home, determined to discover charms in the familiar environment which may equal and even surpass those of strange countries. Mr. Partridge, however, belongs in the other class, the romanticists.

We find the stucco house of tropical climes, warmed by the brilliant sun; Italy, Southern France, Africa have furnished material. We find also pastoral scenes and barnyard episodes. Mr. Partridge depicts bird and animal life with gentle, poetic visualization. Natural scenery or living subjects—he always reveals them in calm and cheerful mood.

Colors are not bright, but they are luminous, for this painter is concerned chiefly with light and its effect upon surfaces. He is an impressionist, and in the woodland scenes especially he shows his interest in transliterating the material to the terms of light and shadow as rendered by litle flecks of pigment.

Two screens show Mr. Partridge applying his pictorial craft to decorative fields. One screen is richly adorned with flamingos. D. A.

Events Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:20 p. m.
Fenway—"Pilgrimage," 12:55, 3:57, 6:52, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Pilgrimage," 12:01, 3:12, 6:13, 9:24 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Emperor Jones," 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 p. m.
R. K. O. Boston—"Midshipman Jack," 1:01, 3:02, 5:03, 7:04, 9:05 p. m.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Lohengrin," 8:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Rotary Club of Boston, luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:15. Speaker, Frank Leveroni, special justice of the Boston Juvenile Court.

Charity exhibition baseball game for unemployed, Braves Field, between Braves and Red Sox, 2:30.

Meeting Boston Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"Music in the Air," 2:00, 8:00 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 2:20, 8:20 p. m.
Fenway—"Pilgrimage," 12:55, 3:57 6:52, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Pilgrimage," 9:00 a. m., 12:01, 3:12, 6:13, 9:24 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Emperor Jones," 10:00 a. m., 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 p. m.
R. K. O. Boston—"Midshipman Jack," 10:51 a. m., 1:01, 3:02, 5:03, 7:04, 9:05 p. m.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Hansel and Gretel," 3:15 p. m.

Philadelphia Plans Bridge Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26—The viaduct approach to the western end of the Market Street Bridge over the Schuylkill River here is to be widened by 30 feet, in order to reopen the bridge for two-way traffic, according to an announcement by the Department of Public works.

Since the opening of the new $4,000,000 bridge over the Schuylkill River at Market Street last November, east-bound traffic has been prohibited over the bridge, such traffic being rerouted at Thirtieth Street, about a block from the western bank of the river, around to Walnut Street and over the Walnut Street Bridge to Twenty-fourth Street. This detour was necessary because of the fact that the raising of the level for the new bridge and the approaches to it had not left sufficient clearance between the new street level and the old elevated structures at Thirtieth Street.

Construction of a 30-foot addition to the south side of Market Street between Thirtieth Street and the end of the bridge, about a block, will open up the bridge to two-way traffic. Work will be started in the near future, and will be completed within two months. The structure will cost $120,000.

Peanut Butter Burns; Boys Must Eat Jam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NATICK, Mass., Sept. 26—Fires have always meant excitement and "fun" to small boys, but in Natick, this morning, the thought of last night's fire brought sad contemplation.

Three tons of peanuts and 1½ tons of peanut butter were destroyed in the peanut butter factory fire last night.

Vapor Moves Toy Boats In Boston Store Window

The launching of a whole flotilla of steam-ships in Boston yesterday, in the window of a High Street variety store, was witnessed by a highly enthusiastic audience. As quickly as each miniature vessel took the waves and putt-putted cockily around the shallow pan which served as a harbor, it was snatched up by an eager buyer.

Actually generating steam and moving under its own power, the boats have no moving parts! The rocket idea has been successfully adapted. A tiny boiler is heated by a still tinier candle and the vapor generated by the heat is expelled into the water at the stern. Each discharge of vapor means full speed ahead and the accompanying putt-putt is very realistic.

German Unemployment Declines

BERLIN, Sept. 26—Unemployment in Germany continues to decline, contrary to the seasonal tendency at this time. The number of unemployed on Sept. 15 amounted to 4,067,000, compared with 4,128,000 on Aug. 31 and 5,261,000 on Sept. 15, 1932.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Four 'Mayors' Drop Out

The Boston mayoralty contest sifted down to four less candidates today with the withdrawal of Curtis G. Metzler, John J. Connors, Dr. Ray Shattuck and James L. McCusker. Their voluntary withdrawal is expected to be followed by those nominees who cannot obtain 3000 signatures necessary to certification as candidates.

It promises to be quite a ball game even yet. Observers in the bleachers are still wondering just where Mayor Curley stands in the matter and whether he yet may go to bat for a favorite candidate.

Who Owns Seized Cash?

What is the law concerning money seized by police in a gambling raid? This is the question arising out of the trial of persons involved in the raids by state police at the Casa Madrid Club in West Falmouth, in which $7500 in gambling stakes was confiscated. A man who was fined $50 for liquor law violation in connection with the raid claimed the cash.

Judge Thomas Otis was a bit perplexed. Finally he decided it was up to the state police either to try to return the money to its owner or to dispose of it in some other way. The claimant appealed the court's ruling. Meanwhile, Gen. Daniel Needham, commissioner of public safety, is holding the stakes. The police are awaiting the decision of the higher court.

What!—No Parade?

Strict economy has marched into the administration of Boston police affairs and the department's plans for its annual Columbus Day parade have marched right off the calendar. For the first time since 1921 Boston's blue coats will not be seen in their annual maneuvers.

The proposal to send the picked force of mounted police patrolmen to display their equestrian wares at the world's fair has also been rejected. The best that Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman and Superintendent Martin King can do for the force in these economizing days is to promise the men a parade next April.

Young Ely Passes Test

The name of Richard Ely, son of the Governor, is among the list of 225 persons which the State bar examiner recommends for admission to the Massachusetts bar on Nov. 1. The younger Ely is serving as secretary to a special commission at the State House. He was graduated from the Boston University law school.

Lights for Corey Hill

Something new in traffic control signals is in store for Brookline residents as a result of recommendation just made by the governor's committee on state and highway safety. As a result of a study made of the request of the town selectmen, the committee recommends that the traffic problem at Beacon Street and Summit Avenue at the foot of Corey Hill be regulated by the installation of lights which would operate in a way to prevent motorists from turning into Summit avenue at excessive speed in a desire to "make Corey in high."

This check on speed will automatically be established by the flashing of a red light against motorists who cross the control points at a speed in excess of 10 miles an hour. The selectmen are to act on the committee's recommendation shortly.

Curley Chides Ely

Mayor Curley, just back from Washington and Chicago, today remarked to questioners concerning the Ely-Goodwin controversy, "I don't think Goodwin's attack was so vicious as the manner in which Governor Ely treated so slightly (in his Chicago speech) the Roosevelt recovery program."

Commenting on the proposed Huntington Avenue subway, he said he had hoped that the state emergency finance board would favorably act on the proposition. "This is a good proposition," the Mayor said, "for it provides the immediate work for the most men with the least expenditure of money."

Harvard to Install Dr. Conant Without Frills or Furbelows

Plans for the inauguration of Dr. James Bryant Conant as president of Harvard University on Oct. 9 follow closely the simple exercises held for John Leverett in 1707, it was announced at University Hall today.

Only about 100 invited guests will be in attendance, it was indicated, in order to conform to the plan of extreme simplicity agreed upon by the corporation. Those attending will include members of the board of overseers, the corporation, representatives of the various faculties and student bodies, the alumni, and the state and city governments.

Dr. Conant's first wish was to omit all ceremony in connection with his installation. He felt that an elaborate ceremony such as that in 1909 would involve heavy expense and interruption to the work of both faculty and students. At this time, he said, when the university is practicing rigid economies, a formal inauguration involving heavy expense would have seemed particularly inappropriate.

Considering the various forms of installation held in the past, the corporation voted yesterday to return to the original ceremony of colonial times.

Leonard Wood Tablet Erected

In memory of the late Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, a tablet has been placed in the new Harvard Memorial Church, Harvard Yard, by the 16 men who served him as aides-de-camp during his active career. General Wood graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1884 and was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1899.

France Hears Call Of the Lace-Makers

(Continued from Page 1)

World War with quantities of snow-like and creamy lace. And it may be that in this matter governments can do little; the lace-makers most patiently await the return of a new fashion which would employ lace as an embellishment.

In the meantime, it is certain that the makers of lace are fewer. At Calais they have greatly diminished. The art is being lost at Alençon and at Argentan. It is reported that there are now no lace workers to be found at Bayeux, though until recently there were more than 4000. In the region—in the farms and in the country cottages—there were thousands who were thus occupied.

It must be confessed that the making of lace was badly paid. It was never remunerated highly, and one may well suppose that those who followed, with infinite skill and with indefatigable patience, this exacting métier, regarded it to some extent as a labor of love. But now it is difficult to gain a livelihood, and the pursuit gradually is being abandoned.

It is, therefore, suggested that the state should intervene, as it did when the art of tapestry making was in danger. Since the private making of tapestry was becoming impossible, the Government took charge of the most famous establishments, and appointed experts and artists, and trained and paid artisans, so that today it may truly be said that the tapestry art is preserved as a national industry.

Why should not a similar course be followed in the manufacture of the more ornate and complicated forms of lace making? This solution is strongly urged. It is argued that "the point d'Alençon, the point d'Argentan, and the point de Venise belong to the whole of humanity, and their disappearance would be a loss to everybody."

One manufacturer, who is now out of business, has taken the initiative in establishing and directing a school in order to keep the tradition alive. Elsewhere his example is being followed. But there is need of state aid if the knowledge of the art is to be preserved.

At the same time there is propaganda for the restoration of lace to the place it once occupied in dress and furnishing. It is pointed out that good lace does not wear out and retains its value precisely like jewelry.

If lace is declining in commercial importance, it is certain that the French will make an effort to keep it for its artistic value. Among other proposals is that it should be taught in certain regional schools. It would be a pity were it to be numbered among the lost arts, and the present campaign is intended to avert that misfortune.

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Factory-Town Traditions Get Blow at Hopedale, Mass.

Little Massachusetts Community Which Holds the Draper Corporation Mills Has Fine Homes, Parks and Playgrounds for Company Workers

Factory towns. The phrase conjures up long rows of identical houses, depressing in their monotony; shabby-faced tenements pushed too close to the street to allow for adornment; angular cottages in straight rows on a checkerboard of streets. But the rule must go when the exception appears. Hopedale, Mass., is such an exception, an oasis of comfortable cheer in a desert of shabby mill towns.

The stranger may drive down the tree-shaded street into Hopedale, traverse its length, without ever suspecting that he has just passed through a company town. He will sense, without fail, that there is something different about the place. For a town of its size the churches and schools might seem extravagantly large and well-kept. He would notice the abundance of parks, the spaciousness of playgrounds and the lawns in front of the public buildings.

The bathhouse on the edge of the large pond might seem a little extravagant for a town of Hopedale's size. He might wonder at the uniform brightness of the well-kept houses, with nowhere a shabby or neglected dwelling. But he would never guess that he had just passed through a company town.

Hopedale Is Different

Hopedale is the different company town. It is different because its roots are thrust deep into years of honest experiment and progress. Today it is the home of the Draper Corporation mills, where is manufactured a large share of the looms that whirl in the mills of America. Over a century ago the sheltered valley that now enfolds the town was the scene of a social experiment. Headed by a little group of men and women who tried to found a community on Christian socialism. Ebenezer Draper joined them. He brought with him a tiny business. His father had invented a loom temple, a device that made it possible for a weaver in Lowell to run two looms instead of one, that lifted from his shoulders some of the burden of grinding labor that was his lot. That business Mr. Draper gave to the community.

The community, like so many others of its kind, failed. Human frailties had proved unequal to the road these pioneers had mapped out. The Draper business had grown in the meantime Ebenezer Draper had been joined by his brother, George. They took over the industry from the community, paying off all indebtedness.

The industry grew. The whirl of spindles, the growth of the textile industry in America was reflected in the peaceful valley where factories and shops began to spread out under the shadow of the enfolding hills. But the idea of a community wherein social experiments might be carried out still dominated. Slowly the industry began to absorb the town. The community that failed to run the industry began to come under the guidance of the industry.

A row of seven houses, now known as "the Seven Sisters," stand back on a back street of the town, a reminder of the beginning of the company house plan. They stand out from their neighbors now.

No Geometrical Pattern

The Hopedale of today is not laid out in any strict geometrical pattern. The streets of the town are wide, and shaped to fit the contours of the hillsides into which it nestles. Across the pond from the bathhouse the streets are crescent shaped, curving to the outlines of the shining pond. Though most of the houses are brown-shingled they are not alike. There is individuality in their shape and location even as there is individuality in the window boxes that gleam under the trees, in the tiny lawns and the flower beds. They are homes rather than mere habitations.

The man coming home from the mill is ready to talk about the house he lives in. There is the same pride in his voice that one hears in the tones of the homeowner. "It's a fine house," he declares. "It has seven rooms. The floors are hardwood. It has electric lights. There's gas in the kitchen. It has everything I could ask for. In a suburb of Boston it would cost me anywhere from $50 to $60 a month. I rent it from the company for $3.50 a week. That covers everything except the gas, electric lights and heat.

"A home of my own? Why should I bother about a home of my own? This has everything that I need. It's mine as long as I work for the company, and I've been there 10 years. I don't have to worry about taxes, or interest, or anyone pushing me for mortgage money. Mister, I've got a home of my own, and none of the worries that usually go with it."

In Milford, just over the Hopedale border, is one man who moved out of a company house into a place of his own.

"Why did I leave the company house and move out here?" He considers the question for a moment, then gives a sweep of his arm that embraces the little farm, the asparagus bed, the patch of strawberries, the field of potatoes and garden truck, the chicken houses beyond. "Because I wanted this. I was brought up on a farm, and I always wanted a place that I could work when I came home from the mill. A five-day week now gives me the time I need. I'm happier this way."

Able to Save Money

He hastens to add a thought that goes back to the shaded streets of Hopedale. "But if it hadn't been for the company houses I never would have had this. A man can save money living in the company houses. I did. And when I got enough I bought this farm. Yes, sir, the company houses gave me this."

The story of town government in Hopedale is thought-provoking. The Draper Corporation owns fully 90 per cent of the taxable property. Therefore the corporation necessarily has an important voice in town affairs. Town officers are for the most part executives in the corporation's offices, business men, with no consideration but that of efficiency. Their job is to run the town so that the very most is received for the money expended. Graft is unknown. Taxes are not abnormally low. This year the figure is $29.50 on the thousand. But for the money expended there is a spotless town, complete satisfaction and pride among the citizens, and not a cent of debt on the town's books.

The board of selectmen represent all the elements of the community. Usually one comes from the mill, another is a professional man, another represents the farmers and those property owners whose holdings lie outside the circle of company property. But the main test of the system, as of any system, lies in the fact that nowhere is there any doubt as to the efficiency and honesty of the governmental plan.

One prominent official of the corporation declared that there is no discrimination against workers not living in company houses. "In fact," he declared, "there are not enough houses to go around. When one does come vacant we always have a flock of applications for it. If a man wants to live in Milford, or any of the surrounding towns he is welcome to do so. His job does not depend on where he lives.

Contented Workers

"You might call our plan entirely selfish," he went on. "We believe that contented workers are the efficient workers. We believe that in looking after the welfare of our help to the best of our ability we are protecting our own interests. The help we have working for us is of a fine type. Perhaps the fact that they live in pleasant surroundings has a great influence on their efficiency."

The official agrees when it is pointed out that the business of the Draper Corporation is singularly fortunate, in that it is free of any great stress of competition, but does not agree that lack of competition constitutes a monopoly.

"Modern industry does not allow of monopolistic tendencies. In fact," he declares, "the worth of sharp competition has been overstressed. In this business of furnishing modern equipment for the textile industry we are governed by the inflexible law that any commodity put on the market, even if fully protected by patents and perhaps the only commodity of its kind obtainable, must be sold at a price that allows a profit to the buyer. Our business is built on service to the textile industry. Modern textile machinery has removed the drudgery from the textile worker. That service will continue to pay us just as long as we turn out a machine that will deliver a profit all along the line of its use."

As he talks the whistle in the factory across the street bellows hoarsely. The quiet street suddenly seethes with activity. Sidewalks become streams of workers. The street is filled with automobiles that shoot out of a hundred parking places.

The official smiles gently. "The machine age," he murmurs. "Look at them. Going home in motorcars. A few decades ago they came out of the factory three or four hours later, exhausted, no time or desire left for anything but a few hours' sleep until the factory whistle should wake them again. Unemployment? Yes, the machine has been blamed. But that's a short-sighted argument. The machine has come to free the worker. The machine is all right. It's just that we haven't learned to use it yet."

Street Is Quiet Again

An hour later the street is quiet again. From the direction of the pond come shouts and laughter. In the baseball field farther along the street a crowd is gathering to watch two teams play. The tennis courts are awake with activity. Farther along a group of young fellows are climbing the wide steps to the colonnaded front of the community house, Hopedale's club, maintained for the benefit of the townspeople, housing all those things needful for the social and recreational mingling of the workers.

In front of a house a man is watering his garden. The official points a finger. "See that fellow? Well, he is a worker at a machine."

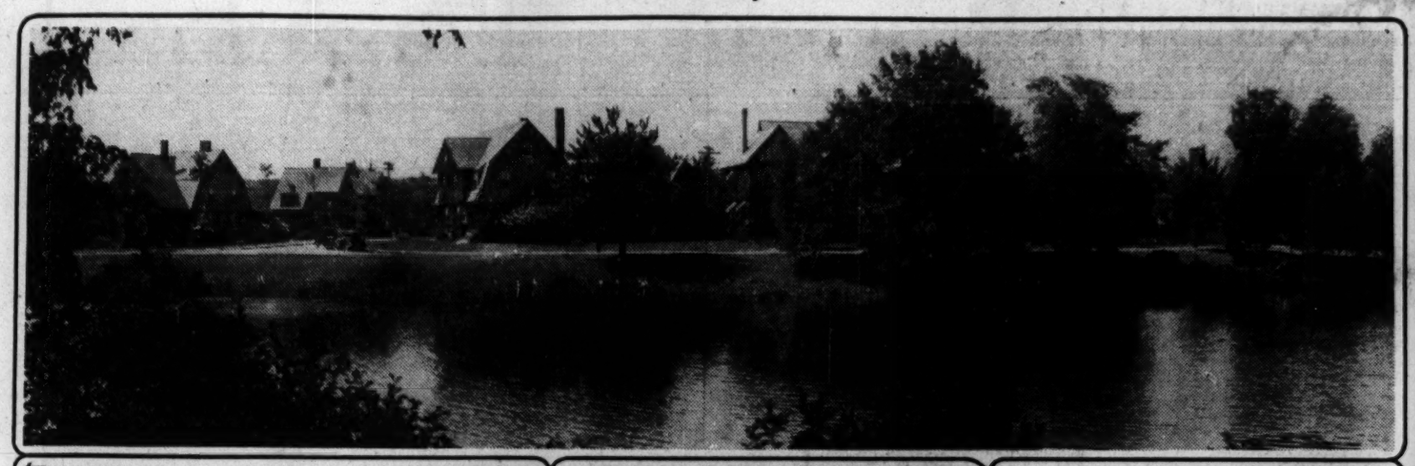
He turns and points up the street to where a man sits on the porch of another house, no larger than the one that boasts the geraniums which the machinist is watering. "That fellow is an officer of the company."

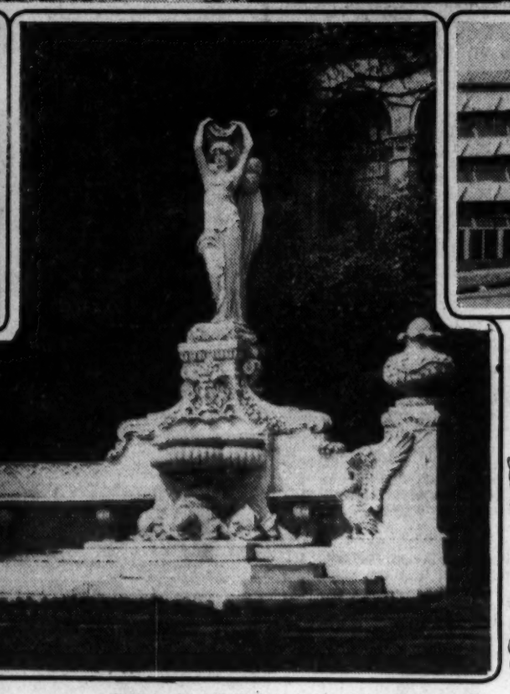
He smiles again. "That's something to think over."

The whole town seems to be saying just that. "Something to think over." The houses put the thought forth smilingly. The big new high school, built upon land donated by another member of a past generation of the Draper family, tosses the thought to the stranger.

Hopedale may have problems that yet remain to be solved. There may be weaknesses in the system under which it thrives. But it does thrive. And it hurls a challenge at industry. It is a company town. It is an example of what can be done by an employer who is socially minded, who believes that his workers, just as much as his plant, or his own profits, deserve consideration.

This Mill Town Hides Its Identity in Comfort of Its Workers





All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Scenes at Hopedale, Mass.

Upper Picture—Group of Company Houses for Workers. Lower Pictures. Left to Right—The Hopedale Community House; Group of Statuary in Front of Public Library; A Corner of One of the Draper Factories.

Arctic Explorer Reaches Brigus, N. F.

BRIGUS, N. F., Sept. 26 (AP)—Capt. Bob Bartlett, who has spent many years in the arctic, is back from the north again.

The skipper reached Brigus yesterday in the sturdy little schooner Effie Morrissey, bound for New York with the fruits of another voyage of scientific exploration.

After a voyage of 11,000 miles through polar waters, the Morrissey was carrying back valuable scientific data, specimens of arctic flora and fauna and archæological items for museum exhibits.

The scientific part of the expedition was in charge of Mr. Junius Bird, of Rye, N. Y., who was commissioned by the Museum of the American Indian, the Heye Foundation, and the American Museum of Natural History.

Limit Cotton Sales, Senator Advocates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Limitation of production and sale of the cotton crop in the South to 9,000,000 bales for two years would bring the price to 15 cents a pound, Senator John H. Bankhead said in an address recently at the annual farmers' week convention here.

"The development that about as much cotton will come on the market this year as was produced last year has prevented an adequate rise in price," Senator Bankhead said "If the sales could be limited to about 9,000,000 bales, with a definite announcement of a plan of compulsory control and limitation of next year's crop to the same amount, the price for this year's crop would, in my judgment, approach 15 cents a pound.

"There are two ways," he said, "by which the reduction can be brought about this year. Put all the gins under license and limit the amount each farmer can have ginned to 50 per cent of his estimated crop before any plowing up is done."

Southern Farmers Urged to Dehydrate Food for Winter Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—"Drying is a simple and economical method of preserving vegetables and fruits for winter use," declared Cornelia C. Morris, district agent for the State College Extension Service.

"Dried products keep well, refresh and cook easily, and are usually of good texture and flavor," she adds. "They are easily stored, since they are about one-fifth of the fresh products' size and weight. Provided vegetables and fruits are quickly and thoroughly dried and stored away from insects, there is no question as to their keeping quality."

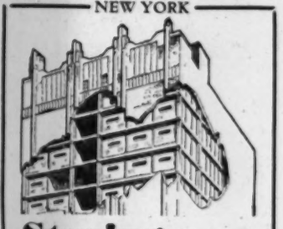
Equipment for drying may vary from the simplest screen set in the sun, upon boxes or chairs, to cupboard-like arrangements with several trays, using artificial heat. Chief considerations are protection from dust and flies, high temperature and free circulation of dry air. A sloping roof with a heat-reflecting surface makes for a higher temperature than a horizontal surface, she said, noting that fairly mature vegetables and fruits with a high sugar content are easiest to dry.

French Decoration Awarded

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—M. Andre de LaBoulaye, French Ambassador to the United States, personally conferred the decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor on Mr. Arthur Allais, who has been active in the promotion of Franco-American understanding here for the last 25 years through the local Alliance Francaise, in which he held various offices.

NEW YORK



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Weekly Shopping Guide

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Prunes SANTA CLARA—40-50 3 LBS BULK 23c
Wheat Cereal WHITE SPRAY 2 BIG 28 oz PKGS 25c
Molasses FINAST LIGHT GOLDEN LGE TIN 23c 2 No. 1½ TINS 25c
Molasses RICHMOND FANCY COOKING No. 1½ TIN 10c
Bisquick Makes 90 Light, Fluffy Biscuits - Just Add Water PKG 31c
Shredded Wheat 2 PKGS 23c
French's CREAM SALAD MUSTARD 2 9 oz JARS 23c

Royal Baking Powder 12 oz TIN 35c 6 oz TIN 18c

Oakite For Fall House Cleaning Dissolves Grease, Removes Dirt 2 PKGS 19c
Pillsbury's PANCAKE FLOUR PKG 10c
Rice FANCY BLUE ROSE 2 LBS BULK 29c
Hershey MILK CHOC. Bars Almond or Plain 2½ LB BARS 29c
Calo Dog Food 3 TINS 25c
Belmont Bread SLICED LB LOAF 6c

Buffet Fruits PINEAPPLE FRUIT SALAD PEARS GRAPEFRUIT APRICOTS 4 8 oz Tins 25c

Oven Fresh Bakery Specials
Whole Wheat Bread 20 oz Loaf 6c
Raisin Cake Each 15c
Oven Fresh Cracker Specials
English Style Cookies N.B.C. 1 Lb Pkg 33c
Chocolate Circles N.B.C. 1 Lb Bulk 21c

Scratch Feed 100 lb bag $2.09 25 lb Bag 53c
Egg Mash 100 lb bag $2.39 25 lb Bag 63c

Fruits and Vegetables
Celery Native White Bunch 10c
Lettuce California Iceberg 2 Heads 17c
Beets Native 3 Large Bunches 10c
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Progress in Education

What Is True Teaching?

An Experienced Teacher Thinks It Over

By JANNA BURGESS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM out of my memories come two pictures of the teaching process. One is a six-year-old girl and her father pacing the platform of a village railway station waiting for a late train. Looking up at the summer clouds the man remarked that there might be rain before evening.

Following the direction of his eyes with her own, the child asked, "Father, what makes it rain? How does the water get up into the sky?"

The father came back with another question, "What happens when the water in the tea kettle gets hot?"

"Steam comes out of the snout."

"And what does your mother mean when she says the tea kettle has boiled dry?"

"She means there is no water in it, of course," answered the girl.

The father questioned on, "And where has the water gone?"

From her answer to this, "Up in steam," the man led the child into an understanding of the processes of rising and cooling gas, liquefaction and precipitation. His teaching did not, however, take the form of a lecture. It was by means of questions that he showed his pupil the relation between that which was familiar to her and that which she was seeking to learn. Her mind was thrillingly active throughout the lesson, and she recalls that wait on the railway platform as a delightful experience.

Another Picture

The other picture in my mind is a caricature of a school room. On a rainy Sunday afternoon in a large old-fashioned kitchen my brothers and sisters and I were "playing school." Primly the children sat in stiffly lined up chairs. The privileged one who was "teacher" stood in front, book in hand, and sternly asked questions—questions concerning scattered bits of unrelated information. "What is the capital of Delaware?" "What was the date of the battle of Bunker Hill?" A pupil whose answers did not match the book was made to stand up in a corner. Finally a recalcitrant young brother objected to discipline with the words, "Of course you know the answer, you have the book open," and the "school" broke up. These children had the idea that a school "recitation" consisted of the teacher's quizzing the pupils on pieces of information memorized from a book, unrelated and desiccated statements as meaningless as the school history of England with which Alice in Wonderland tried to dry the wet company, saying, "It is the driest thing I know."

Looking back I see that some of my early teaching methods were as bad as our childish play school. Conscientiously I took a class of high school boys and girls through Painter's "History of American Literature" with such questions as, "At what dates did Washington Irving take trips to England?" "What books did he write?" "What were his characteristics?" Once I overheard a pupil complain, "If these authors didn't all have characteristics there wouldn't be so much to learn; the women are as bad as the men for having characteristics." Saddened and humbled, I began my study of the whole business of questions and answers.

Place of Questions in Teaching

Now after some years of experiments, of reading, study and observation, I have been taking stock of my experience with questions and answers in relation to the teaching process. In the beginning the child does not have to be urged to learn. Full of sweet curiosity, he himself puts the questions—questions that often baffle his elders. He asks not only "What makes it rain?" but like one small boy, "What did God stand on when he made the world?" If then the teacher of somewhat older children and of young people can plant eager questions into the minds of his students, his teaching is already half done.

I once heard this sort of questioning performed in a college class in American history. The subject under discussion was the rapid settlement of the West. Half quizzically the instructor questioned the class about the size of the buffalo herds that once roamed the plains, about the kinds of guns used to kill these off (We do not recommend the study of firearms, but the example here given illustrates an effective method of approach to a subject.—Editor.), and about the relation between the invention of the rifle and the settlement of the plains, until the students could hardly wait to get to the library and begin their search for information. These young men and women were experiencing again the compelling curiosity of childhood. The employment of these curiosity-stirring questions is one of the most joyous kinds of teaching. The teacher sees eyes shine, hears the eager answers of some and further questions of others. Prim school-room decorum is forgotten as young minds take fire.

Sometimes the questions which lead into learning must proceed from a different motive. The teacher may be compelled to show the pupil why it is important to study a given piece of information. In a Montana county high school I found pupils who were not at all meekly acquiescent—cowboys and farmers in their twenties who had come in for the winter term. One of them would question, "Why is it wrong to say, 'Has rode'? Everybody says it. Sounds all right to me. Who is this guy Webster, anyway, and this Woolley that writes the handbook? Why can they tell us how to talk?"

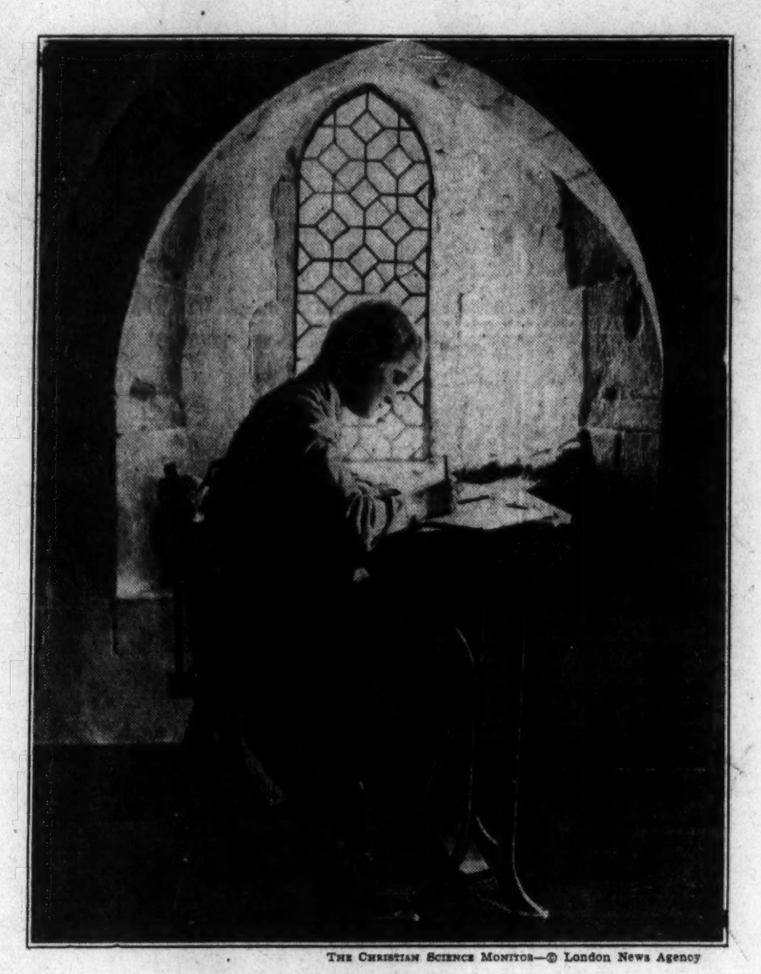
He had a right to answers for his questions, but it seemed best to let him discover them for himself, so I countered with a few more—"Do you find the expression 'have rode' in print? Has it been used by any of our assembly lecturers?"

After hearing a brief description of how dictionaries and handbooks are compiled, all of the pupils of the class decided to keep score on certain language usages. I also suggested that they find the answers to the questions: "How many persons in the world are English speaking?" "How far apart do some of them live?" "Do books printed in London, in Australia, in Canada, in Boston, Mass., and in Helena, Mont., all use the same grammatical forms?" By finding the answers to these questions the boys and girls taught themselves the facts I wanted them to know, and then came demanding more information about the history of the English language and about the growth of the spoken word into written form.

Questions Which Stir Curiosity

The questions which stir a pupil's curiosity and those which remove his objections to learning give him his beginning into study and research. He is then ready to discover that the quest for truth is exciting. If I can reveal to the young mind something of the infinity of knowledge, of the vastness of the workings of nature, of the greatness of the "gifts of the years that have gone before," the significance of the story of mankind and its relation to ourselves today, I have done more than teach him: I have made him want to teach himself, to look upon the acquisition of knowledge not as a task but as a joyous quest. After class in American history has completed the study of the Revolutionary War, I ask them, "How do you suppose the Americans got along after the British had left? Man must have some sort of government, you know. How was mail distributed? What did people use for money? How were bandits controlled?" All of these led to the question, "What are the uses of government anyway?" With these questions we began our study of the making of the Constitution. And we made the discovery that the more we learned, the more there was to learn; thereby we found the fun of truth-seeking.

When the pupils have gathered the information on a subject, they can then be given questions which will show them the relation of certain facts to each other and to daily life. We know that the leader of any discussion group can often give information by means of a series of related questions. In the teaching process this sort of discussion and questioning constitutes the creative expression that is the end of learning. It is the making of a pattern. As question and answer proceed, linking the one into the other, the minds of the students become more clear; fuzzy thinking disappears; relationships and meaning stand out plainly. The learner has the high intellectual experience of feeling his thoughts arrange themselves. When my boys and girls have learned something of the story of how Washington, Franklin, Madison and their helpers worked out the Constitution, we have a meeting of the whole class for the purpose of arranging and clarifying our ideas and information. We discuss the questions, "What are the purposes of government? What did the newly freed colonies lack that good government could give them? How did the new Constitution meet the need?" Even at 17, boys and girls can see the relation between good government and the tasks of making a living, bringing up one's children and living peaceably with one's neighbors. They see the pattern of our Constitution related to the pattern of our history. Perhaps a few of them may glimpse the emerging pattern of our present and our future. The men and women who in years to come must lead us on to higher forms of human organization are now sitting on school benches lifting eager faces toward their teachers and asking to be led into a deeper understanding of our past and our present.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© London News Agency

HISTORIC CORNER IN WHICH TO STUDY

The Girl Who Bends Over Her Exercise Books Is Heiress of a Great Tradition

London

As one of the scholars of Battle Abbey School, near Hastings, she learns her lessons in rooms which are nearly 900 years old, are thronged with history and possessed of endless possibilities in the way of hidden doors and secret passages.

Battle Abbey was built by William the Conqueror as a thank-offering for victory over the Saxons, and remained a Benedictine Monastery until, nearly 500 years later, Cromwell came riding up to its gates demanding surrender and the handing over of all its wealth. After that, the Abbey passed into gradual decay in private hands until, 11 years ago, it was taken over as a school.

In January, 1931, a fire destroyed certain parts of the building and the young students had to go into exile. They have returned now, however, to discover that even a fire may have its advantages since, during the clearing up which followed, old windows, a piscina in the Abbot's Chapel, a doorway to a wall staircase and other relics, lost for many centuries, have been brought to light.

Study in Home Surroundings

Has Bennington an Important Contribution to Make?

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CALLING on a college during summer vacation is a good deal like pulling the bell and then wandering around the house and garden, belonging to a family that have gone away. Some houses sit up blankly and expressionless until their owners return. Others are full of the tastes and characteristics of their absent friends.

Bennington College is an old friend—yet young withal. One met it on paper and in conversation, so to speak, and visited its lovely hilltop the day various college celebrities laid a corner stone or turned over the first shovelful or some such thing. It was long an idea before it became a college that could be seen with the human eye. It set out to provide girls with higher education that would carry along the free spirit of unfoldment which many educators have felt the progressive schools of the right sort have been providing girls and boys who are under college age. During the past year Bennington has been mentally on the educational map. One heard of it as artists, musicians, educators, world travelers have come away from a visit there. Midwinter, its long vacation, sent girls to the four winds to undertake "projects" or "field work," some in their home towns, others on trips west, south or abroad. An unusual feature for an American college, which bears watching and testing.

It wasn't thoroughly fair, perhaps, to visit Bennington's "house" with the college family away. And yet—there are houses that tell much, houses that immediately whisper "home" to him who tugs at the latchstring, houses where the family seems just to have stepped out for a moment, leaving something real about itself in every nook and corner.

A couple of miles from North Bennington, Vt., one suddenly sees the little college crowning a distant hill—a dramatic glimpse, for the main building is like an American colonial mansion with its two-story pillars of white and its white cupola above red brick and white trim. Around it, to be seen in detail later, are white cottages. Soon one is negotiating the steep road that climbs the hill, to come out suddenly amid wide treat drives, gravel walks, broad lawns and a businesslike parking space.

For Profitable Talk

They call it a "store"—the lobby we entered in the main building. Paneled to the ceiling and furnished in maple early American tables, chairs, benches with rich deep-colored chintz at the tall windows, it is the sort of room groups of students just couldn't help lingering in. For that matter, the chairs drawn up here and elsewhere in twos and threes around a butterfly table or near a window told a story of good talk—not mere chatter. They looked it. And good talk must have meant something to think about back of the talk. Everywhere one got that impression. A consistent emphasis upon natural conversation as a part of education. In one of the rooms off the "store"—where, by the way, were to be seen interesting samples of pottery and sculpture done by the students—were murals that showed a frank appreciation of Diego Rivera and his ilk. Immature, perhaps, but of remarkable promise and strength—and above all, genuine, a fearless expression of individuality. One thought: a building so constructed that it could set in murals on wallboard and later change to others, was planned with a definite thought of educating its students. Everywhere were found these same informal means of using the girls' ability, giving them the satisfaction of decorating their own college home, yet so informal and easily changed that no college generation could deprive another from doing likewise.

Small tables in the dining rooms or commons again meant conversation, but it was up under the roof that the progressive emphasis in the college was particularly strong. For under the eaves everywhere were studios—real studios, and the designers had the wit to leave them bare like attics, rafters showing with an intriguing atmosphere of Greenwich Village or the Left Bank of the Seine. It would have been so easy to have finished them off too much! And here the girls might have just stepped out. All sorts of projects along the art line were under way, each piece showing a vigor that can come only when a young person is guided to free his thought in natural channels and fearlessly expresses its originality. The theater, also up here, made one long to get back into the fellowship of the amateur footlights again. Especially as for once in one's life one found a school theater provided with backstage space ample enough in which to build and paint plenty of scenery and sets. Obviously Bennington girls learn many things through this side of their college work—and this little "47 Workshop" is part of their regular college course.

It Won't Stop With the Diploma

Speaking of the theater—here was the only large floor space one saw. Where is the gymnasium, one asks? We haven't any, our undergraduate guide told us, faint hinting in her tone that the old time gym is ridiculously outdated. One recalled the tortuous mechanisms of one's own college gym and made mental adjustments to a more natural form of "exercise." The theater floor was marked off for indoor tennis and volley ball, but intermural competitive games were scarcely thought of it seemed. There was plenty of cross-country walking, tennis, splendid horseback riding for those whose allowances could stretch to include it, skiing, tobogganing and such natural sports. One recalled, too, the well-filled bicycle racks one saw outdoors. A swimming pool was a recognized need.

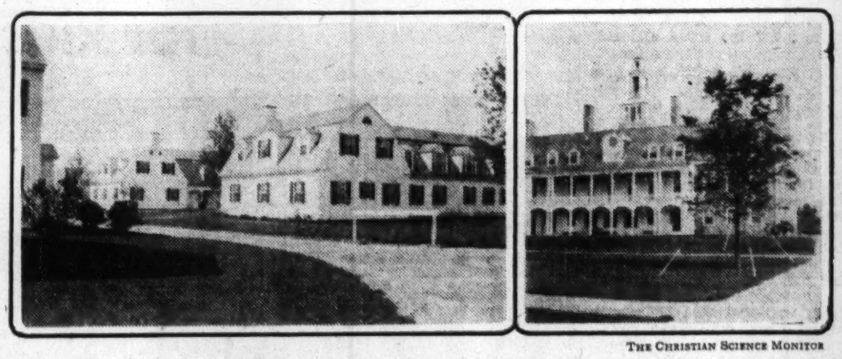
Perhaps the women who someday will look back on Bennington "gym" work will have formed habits of outdoor and indoor activity that can easily be transferred to their home life wherever they are. One could not help wondering if the college graduates whose gym work called for such special conditions as organized teams, basketball courts, "credits" for graduation, and boosts from an athletic director, on finding none of these things in their after-college life, slumped by the very nature of things into bridge and obesity.

The white cottages, like rows of pretty homes along both sides of a village street, are the dormitories—if one can call these homelike abodes of "college families" by so institutional a name. Within were pretty bedrooms, some up under sloping roofs, with their maple furniture, chintz drapes, braided rugs—and attractive sitting rooms where each group of girls and faculty making up a "family" can get together in a natural homey way. One felt that here, too, the habit of college study and talk was so integral with homelife that a return to her actual home would not tend to divorce any of these girls from their college habits of study and thinking.

In the Barn

Where are the classrooms? "We haven't any," was the reply. Classes, it seems, are held in all sorts of convenient places. Outdoors on golden autumn or balmy spring days. A class may meet in some corner where a chummy group of chairs invites discussion of the affairs at hand, whether art study or an international conference program. A huge U-shaped barn is made over into delightful discussion rooms, where tables and chairs offer convenient meeting places. A library full of well-stocked open shelves and supplied with more tables and chairs, even chintz-covered comfortable wing chairs, if you please, is at one end, and at the other a row of businesslike looking laboratories with one frankly conventional science lecture hall.

Those unfamiliar with progressive education would perhaps marvel that serious college work could go on in such informal, homelike surroundings. Are they really learning anything? Well, of course, time will tell. I am sure they are. The thing has been proved in the elementary and secondary school with a similar premise. Certainly there are plenty of college-bred people who have not carried over into their homes the activities of study and thought they supposedly acquired in the rigid "institutional" halls of some university of their youth. Even though the college "families" were absent, away for the summer, Bennington spoke consistently in every nook and corner, of a college group that had been thinking, had been active, had recognized and captured beauty in art and in ideas. It passed along to the stray visitor a message that college education should not be an academic cap and gown to be worn on campus, then packed away in mothballs; but a vesture rich and beautiful, enabling one to feel at ease and suitably dressed when one took one's place in a world of affairs, whether as a business or professional worker or as a thoughtful craftsman building up a home of one's own.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two Snapshots of Bennington College. The Building at the Right, With Its New England Cupola-Tower, Contains the Offices, the "Store," the Commons, Studios and Theater. At the Left Is a Glimpse Down One of the "Streets" of Cottages Where the Girls Live in College "Families."

Fourteen Boys And a Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lowell, Mass.

AN OUTSTANDING example of purposeful and altruistic activity was carried on last year by a capable young woman and a group of 14 boys, in the Bartlett School in Lowell, Mass. Every school day of the year, this unselfed young woman met, guided, encouraged and taught these boys. The chronological ages of the lads ran from 11 to 16; their mental ages, as given by the school authorities range from 5 to 10. All of them were under the handicap of physical malnutrition and of irresponsible and unlovely home environment. Several of them had had police court experiences.

The interest of these boys was aroused and held, and qualities of cleanliness, industry, patience, self-control and accuracy were developed through the making of useful and beautiful articles. The materials for these articles was recruited from things usually cast away as of no value. These the generous teacher supplemented with materials bought with her own money. For instance, old picture frames were made into frames for the making of hooked rugs, and embroideries. Glass pickle jars filled with sand held an electric lamp covered with a sand-colored parchment shade with a soft green design. The hooked rugs and embroidered table runners and pillow cushions offered problems in color, form and design, and emerged worthy of a place in any home. A number of kitchens were supplied with kitchen sets—enameled cracker tins, with the words "tea," "salt," etc., neatly painted on them.

These articles and many more, shown at an exhibit at the end of the school year, prove that under the wise and loving guidance of a teacher who is also a friend, the lads developed in cooperation, ability to take and follow directions, discrimination of color and line, a new vision of beauty, patience to "see a thing through" and they also learned something of the joy of making objects that are believed to be beautiful and that can be used with satisfaction by someone else.

Jobs for Boys and Girls

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

In spite of the economic difficulties of the recent past, the head masters' and head mistresses' employment committees in Great Britain report that their efforts to find jobs for boys and girls on leaving school are meeting with reasonable success. In 1932 (the figures for which have just been issued) between 3000 and 4000 boys applied for help and advice, and positions were found for upwards of 1000 of them. During the same period 3080 girls asked for advice and 1018 were were provided with jobs, an increase on the returns for 1931.

The boys go into the offices of shipping and insurance companies, or into large business houses, or take up scholastic or professional, or Government employment, while it is stated that the girls are showing a wider choice than formerly in the classes of position for which they seek.

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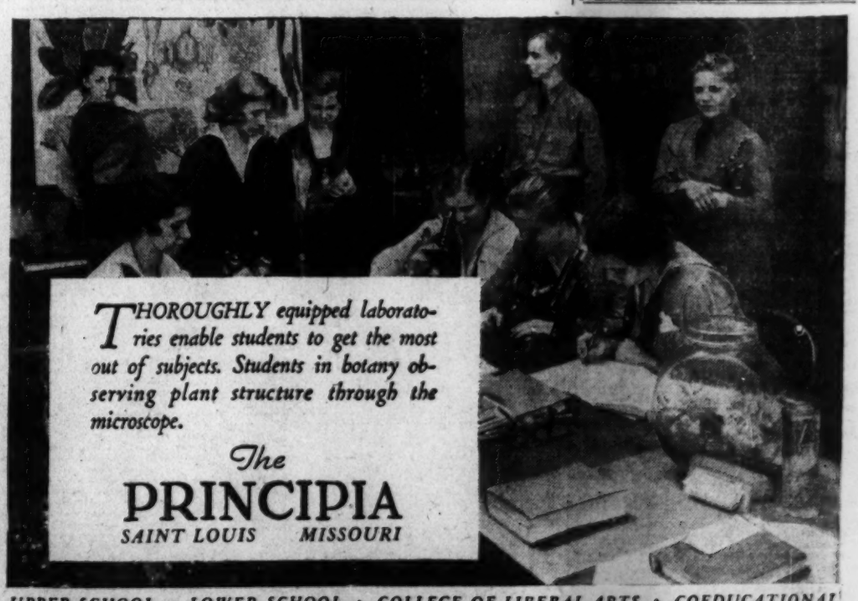
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The Home Forum

A Plain Pine Table

VERY often I walk through that section of Chicago's Wabash Avenue given over to furniture stores, and admire the tables exhibited there in the windows. I love the sheen of mahogany, I delight in the soft magnificence of walnut and revel in the intricacies of birch. I enjoy these things, and wish everyone who likes such tables could have one; but I turn away from my inspection undisturbed, uncovetous and content. For I have a plain pine table.

Three pine planks, unvarnished and unashamed, with a green-shaded light hanging down above them. Homely? Yes; but unostentatious. Pine is humble wood; it makes no pretenses, harbors no ill-will against unseemly treatment, and endures from year to year with dignity, to say nothing of accumulating patina.

The color of my table is difficult to describe. The farthermost plank, despite one black scar from the soldering iron, retains pretty much its original lumberyard complexion, being protected from damage by its burden of loud speaker, test lamp, four boxes of trinkets, water color brush and an empty baking powder can.

The middle plank is of darker hue; its spotless youth is over and the workaday world has begun to claim it. It is adult, and must bear an adult's responsibilities: a pitcher of lemonade, a draftsman's triangle, shoe horn, notebook, circuit diagram, a square of sandpaper, hand drill and a jeweler's vise. All remaining space—and there is some—is covered with pencil notes. Writing on bare pine is great fun; the wood takes the pencil so smoothly and holds it so well, particularly the misspelled words.

And now to the third plank, upon which my typewriter rests when I am working and upon which my elbows rest when I am only thinking about working. This board, too, is invisible most of the time, but in spite of that it seems to take most of the punishment; it has collected a surface culture so dark as to render pencil marks almost invisible upon it. At the left are the two glasses that go with the lemonade pitcher, and the beginnings of the newest radio receiver; on the right, three pairs of pliers, a jackknife, screw driver, coil of solder and a brick of sal ammoniac.

* * *

Now, the purpose of inventorying my table's Lares and Penates is not to impress anyone with these curious possessions, nor even to extol the virtues of the housekeeper who can pass by such an accumulation without yielding to the impulse to straighten things up and cap her efforts with a doily. It is simply to emphasize the merit of a plain pine table, that can lend itself thus whole-heartedly to the business in hand; which does not compel one to place order and appearance ahead of convenience.

Imagine, if you can, my straits were I compelled to carry on with one of the gleaming tables from the Wabash Avenue showrooms. Could I write on varnished walnut? Certainly not. But at my table the thing is easy. My friend gives me his telephone number, I jot it down on some clear board. It is not only easy but it is the logical thing to do; the note is in plain sight and no wind can blow it away and no person can carry it off and use it for a bookmark. I like a plain pine table.

Ever since my quadratics days I have had the idea that one can do better work at a plain pine table; and now I am not speaking of mechanics but of study, of reading, and of possessing what one reads. Confronted with bare pine boards, one is immediately urged into the attitude of industry and economy of thought; there is the feeling that now, with frills and superficialities definitely aside, we shall get down to brass tacks with this author and find out what he has to say. And this effect is heightened, at night, if we have a green-shaded light hanging down from above, for it puts us and our table in a field of light and leaves all around us in darkness and obscurity. We are, in effect, alone; there may be other things "out there," but they concern us not. Let them go by unheeded, while here in our little world we turn page after page and agree or disagree with our author. Sounds from the street grow fainter and cease, as those about us go to sleep; we study on until at last the ticking of the clock breaks through our consciousness and reminds us that the evening is done.

Furthermore, the worker at a plain pine table is in good company, for a tremendous amount of the world's work is done under just these circumstances. Not a bridge is built nor a mountain subdued but what, at many places along the line, men sit at plain pine tables and study blueprints and finger their slide rules. When your train whirls you across the country to the seashore, to the mountains, there lies behind the journey the careful work of surveyors and rodmen and engineers, of construction crews and commissary men, who worked up their notebooks and plotted their gradients and studied their prints and paid off their laborers, all at plain pine tables. We, sitting nightly at our own cluttered, maltreated table, become in fancy a member of this band—knights of the pine table.

* * *

There is, still, one further advantage, and it is not to be despised—the thrill of cleaning up a plain pine table and starting all over again. In our own case, it comes about like this: the best of tinkering jobs comes to an end. One may, for weeks, have been coaxing a code receiver into being, adding, as opportunity offered, a resistor here, a condenser there; picking up the soldering iron for a few minutes' relaxation or peeling a few wires for amusement. But, inevitably, the thing is at last done; the iron cools for the last time, the final nut is tightened, and the screw driver and pliers go back into the drawer. And now, suddenly, the groaning table seems incongruous; it does not harmonize with the gleaming completeness, the spick-and-spanness, of our latest gadget. It looks—well, junky. A passion for cleanliness and order comes upon us; off comes everything, and we ply our sandpaper with the zeal of a crusader. Away with these station logs and circuit diagrams. Scraps of wire and drops of solder go into the wastebasket; our friends' telephone numbers go into notebooks. The lumberyard complexion comes back to our three pine boards; they grow smooth and dazzlingly clean, and a faint smell of rosin is in the air.

That, we say, is something like it: everything neat and shipshape. The new receiver comes back on the extreme left corner, the loud speaker on the right. In the center, a pad of paper, one pencil, and the earphones. Nothing more.

Now we sit down to the receiver with comfort, and room for the elbows. Pride fills us, and a sense of newness, of having scrubbed off the past. With vast contentment we turn the dials, and as GBR floats in from London we take up the single pencil and make a note on the table top, so we can come back to him another time. I like a plain pine table.

J. F. H.

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Portrait of Isabella of Bourbon, by Velásquez.

DIEGO SILVA Y VELÁSQUEZ is, perhaps, the greatest portrait painter that ever lived. He was born in Seville in 1599. As a young painter he went to Madrid, where his talents were soon recognized by Olivares who encouraged him to take up his abode in Madrid and introduced him to the king, Philip IV. One of the few things that can be said to Philip's credit is that he recognized the genius of the young artist and made him court painter, a position which he held till his passing in 1660. The king refused to have his portrait painted by anyone else; he must have posed for Velásquez scores of times, for we find him represented in all sorts of costumes, positions, and at varying ages.

The royal patron was perhaps as unattractive a model as could be found, but the interminable number of portraits seems not to have disturbed the serenity of the painter in the least. Indeed, serenity and poise were as characteristic of all his painting as they were of his entire life. There were other painters attached to the court, too, but Velásquez was the principal; he was given many honors, although most of them seem to have entailed time-consuming duties as well. Naturally he painted many portraits of royalty, for it was the custom to exchange such portraits between different courts, and sometimes many copies were made that were more or less identical. This portrait of Isabella of Bourbon, daughter of Henri IV of France and Marie de Medici and first queen of Philip IV, must have been such a commission. It is a typical presentation portrait, where the sitter is more or less "on parade." Numerous other portraits of Isabella exist, also ascribed to Velásquez, but they are all disputed as the painter seldom signed his work and we are forced to rely upon records in many cases.

This portrait is indeed worthy of his hand. In sober tones of brown, gray and black, against which the clearer flesh tones are beautifully silhouetted, we see the work of one of the greatest realists of all time. The picture lives and breathes and yet contains not one imaginative quality. Velásquez was so impressed with the colorful possibilities of the actual objects before his eyes that it never occurred to him to add anything from his own imagination. He felt himself confronted with such fascinating actualities that he had only to choose from among them. It was this point of view which permitted him to paint so many pictures of a somewhat dull king with such vivid and fresh technique. No matter how stuffy the king might be as an individual, nevertheless the light fell upon him in an interesting way, quite worthy of the best efforts of the greatest of technicians. The queen was forced by her position and her incredibly uncomfortable costume (I have examined one and it is unbelievably stiff and heavy) to assume a rather rigid attitude; yet there is a spark of humor in her eyes that shows her to have been a woman of spirit, for all the tiresome etiquette of a fanatical and stupid court.

Velásquez' technique is so simple and direct that it is the despair of students of painting. There is a richness to his color that others do not seem to achieve—even his blacks glow, and yet he used the same pigments that were used by others. He was brought into intimate contact with the brilliant and courtly Rubens who had come to Spain to execute a commission, and made two trips to Italy where he painted some masterful portraits. Yet he painted uninfluenced by others, and his most mature work is only a freer version of what he had done in earlier years. From the very beginning his work had quality and distinction.

This portrait was loaned to the Century of Progress Art Exhibition by Mr. Max Epstein.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

"The Play's the Thing" in Tibet

All Tibetans love a theatrical performance. Plays are performed during the summer months in the open air. The best actors have a fixed tour programme, passing from place to place, and keeping the same fixtures for years on end. Where no one wealthy person invites the players, or Achhe Lhamo, as they are called, the more well-to-do residents subscribe the necessary expenses, and invite the common folk to view the performance free of charge. The play is usually presented in a sheltered garden, or willow grove, whose walls and branches break the force of the wind, while for shelter from the sun, a large awning is erected, the sides being left open to afford an uninterrupted view to the audience. Close to the center supporting pole of this awning is set a low table with refreshment . . . for the actors. The orchestra, consisting only of drums and cymbals, is placed on one side, members of the party taking it in turns to perform thereon when not engaged on the stage.

A play usually takes two to three days during which the actors are fed at the expense of their employers, who also provide the robes for the various characters. The actors' ordinary garb, by which they may always be distinguished, consists of a loose red serge jumper, tucked into a pair of voluminous breeches, over which hangs a fringe of yak-hair tassels supported by a waist-belt. When gyrating, these baggy trousers and the tassels fly out, giving an appearance of higher velocity to their twirling bodies. Their feet are shod in ordinary cloth or rawhide boots. When acting, a triangular black face-mask is invariably worn, its grotesque features being outlined by small white discs like pearl buttons, while a goatee beard and a sheep-skin wig put the finishing touches to their head-dress. The women are distinguished principally by their head-dress of an open paper fan worn over each ear. Each party usually consists of one, or at most two, families, from aged men and women to babes scarcely able to toddle. . . .

The more wealthy among the spectators pitch small tents, along three sides of the square shaded by the awning, and in these, reclining at their ease on cushions and rugs, they watch the play, partake of refreshments, entertain their friends, and generally amuse themselves. Certain tents are set apart for the use of the ladies, who on these occasions enjoy the performance apart. The fourth side of the square is set aside for the poorer people, who watch the play without payment. At the conclusion of the drama, each of the actors and actresses is presented with a ceremonial scarf, and a present in cash or in kind.—DAVID MACDONALD, in "The Land of the Lama." (London: Seeley, Service. Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

The Poem

I tried to write of star-shine and of June;
Of purple dusk, and drowsy afternoon;
Of silver sunrise over lonely seas;
Of frost-bound birches' silver filigrees.

I tried to write—but even as my pen
Moved out across the empty page—ah, then,
The sun shone in and delicately threw
A shadow-fret of leaves across the new,
Clean sheet—a silhouette, all clear and still,
Of jasmine spray and ivy frill.

What labored words of mine could well compare
With that quiet poem written for me there?

BERYL NETHERCLIFT.

Wahres Geschäft ist göttlich mental

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WAHRE Religion—das Verständnis und die Anbetung des einen wahren Gottes—ist auf alle im Bereich rechtmäßigen menschlichen Strebens bestehenden Zustände anwendbar. Und da der Menschheit volle Erlösung von allen Ansprüchen des Bösen verheißen ist, kann der Geschäftsmann, wenn er unter irrigen Annahmen wie Geldschwierigkeit oder Mangel leidet, dadurch, daß er bei Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, Führung sucht und ihr folgt, mit Recht erwarten, daß seine Beziehungen zu seinen Mitmenschen einmütig werden, daß seine rechtmäßigen Bemühungen im Handel erfolgreich sind und er mit allem Nötigen hinreichend versorgt wird.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erschließt allen Menschen ein Verständnis Gottes nnd des Menschen in Seinem Ebenbild, das sie anwenden können, indem sie wissen, daß alle Schritte, die sie unternehmen, ihre Verbindungen und Verbindlichkeiten, durch das Wirken des Gesetzes Gottes unter göttlichen Einfluß kommen. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, erklärt in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 494) überzeugend: „Die göttliche Liebe hat immer jede menschliche Notdurft gestillt und wird sie immer stillen." Diese Zugänglichkeit der göttlichen Liebe gilt natürlich ebensowohl für das Geschäft wie für alle anderen Zustände.

Während die Sterblichen im allgemeinen an die Notwendigkeit eigennützigen Strebens und körperlicher Anstrengung glauben, erkennt das durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft aufgeklärte und erleuchtete Denken immer klarer, daß „der Mensch nicht vom Brot allein lebt, sondern von einem jeglichen Wort, das durch den Mund Gottes geht." So lernt der Geschäftsmann, der sich in die Christliche Wissenschaft vertieft, Gedanken an Mißgeschick, Fehlschlag, Mangel und Verworrenheit leugnen und dadurch ihre Kundwerdung in seinem Geschäft verhindern. Er erkennt, daß wahrer und dauernder Erfolg dadurch kommt, daß er das Wesen Gottes und Seiner Schöpfung und sowohl sein eigenes als auch seiner Mitmenschen wahres Selbst einigermaßen versteht, sowie dadurch, daß er hingebungsvoll recht handelt, selbstlos dient, kurz, die Gesetze des Christentums befolgt.

Die heutigen Zustände zwingen die Menschen zu der Erkenntnis, daß sogenannte menschliche Macht, Reichtum und Stellung hinfällige, veränderliche, vom göttlichen Prinzip nicht unterstützte Annahmen sind. Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft deckt die vielerörterten und unzuverlässigen Ansprüche Habgier, Unehrlichkeit, Geiz und selbstsüchtigen Ehrgeiz auf und verwirft sie. Er lernt immer klarer verstehen, daß er keiner politischen Lage, keinen Witterungsverhältnissen, menschlichen Einrichtungen oder menschlich ersonnenen Annahmen unterworfen ist, und daß er nicht müßig zuzusehen braucht oder machtlos ist, etwas zu seinem Schutz zu unternehmen und sein rechtmäßiges Geschäft erfolgreich weiterzuführen.

In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 199) werden wir daran gemahnt, daß „die Hingabe des Gedankens an ein ehrliches, großes Werk dieses Werk möglich macht." Was für ein herrlicher, beruhigender Gedanke! Durch seine Kenntnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft schätzt der Geschäftsmann diese Erklärung und erkennt, daß böse Einflüsse nicht in sein Geschäft eindringen können, wenn er sein Denken treulich bewacht. Er beschäftigt sich in Gedanken damit, Mittel und Wege zu besserem Dienen, zu größerer Tätigkeit zu finden; er ist bestrebt zu wissen, daß er selber, seine Mitmenschen, sein Geschäft und seine Geschäftsbeziehungen mit seinen Mitmenschen in Ordnung sind. Er ist alle Tage voll beschäftigt; denn sie sind Zeiten der Entfaltung. Sein Reichtum an Glück, Frieden und Befriedigung, an Gesundheit und Versorgung ist immer gegenwärtig und kann nicht verloren gehen oder abnehmen, weil er weiß, daß der wirkliche Mensch auf dem Standpunkt göttlich ermächtigten Wirkens besteht.

Durch zunehmende Vergeistigung, durch seine Verchristlichung sieht der Geschäftsmann, daß alle wahre Tätigkeit göttlich mental ist, daß nur Gott sie erschafft, regiert und fortbestehen läßt. In wahrem Geschäft sind Erquickung, Einmütigkeit, Reinheit, Tätigkeit und Freiheit von zeitlichen Begrenzungen zu finden. Jedes Kind Gottes befindet sich in der richtigen Beziehung zu allen anderen Kindern Gottes und drückt Freundlichkeit, Rücksicht und Hingebung aus; denn das göttliche Prinzip ist der eine höchste und allumfassende Einfluß. Da jeder wahre Gedanke vom Gemüt kommt, ist er aufbauend, intelligent, selbstlos und fördert Dienst und rechte Tätigkeit. In ein Bewußtsein, in dem nur die Liebe herrscht, können Furcht, Zorn, Eifersucht, Tadelsucht, Teilnahmlosigkeit, Aufschub oder Eigenwillen nicht eindringen. Wer diese Wahrheiten kennt, kann seine Arbeit in freudigem Gehorsam ausführen und alle rechtmäßigen Anforderungen leicht und wirkungsvoll erfüllen; denn das göttliche Gemüt, Gott, gibt die nötige Kraft, Fähigkeit, Ausdauer und Einsicht.

Das Arbeitsfeld des Geschäftsmannes ist im Weinberg des Herrn. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft unterwiesen, weiß er, daß Gottes Kinder für die Wahrheit stets empfänglich sind, daß die Wahrheit sie anzieht, und daß sie bei ihnen Anklang findet. Für alles rechte Wirken ist Zeit vorhanden, und „Liebe inspiriert, erleuchtet, bestimmt und führt den Weg" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 454). So werden Freude und Dankbarkeit erkannt und ausgedrückt. Ja, der Geschäftsmann erwidert ganz von selber auf den göttlichen Einfluß, wenn er sich durch Vertiefen in die Bibel und die Lehrbücher der Christlichen Wissenschaft am frühen Morgen für die Tagesarbeit geistig vorbereitet. Das sichert ihm den Geschäftserfolg.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

True Business Is Divinely Mental

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE religion—the understanding and worship of the one true God—is applicable to all conditions existent in the realm of legitimate human endeavor. And since to mankind is promised a full salvation from all the claims of evil, the business man, if laboring under erroneous beliefs of financial discord or lack, can, through turning to God, divine Mind, for guidance and following it, rightfully expect that his relations with his fellow men will be harmonious, his legitimate endeavors in commerce successful, and his supply of all needful things adequate.

Christian Science opens the door for all to an understanding of God and of man in His likeness, which understanding may be applied in knowing that every move men make, their contacts and contracts, are thereby brought under divine influence through the operation of God's law. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has convincingly said in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." This availability of divine Love applies, of course, in business as well as in all other conditions.

While mortals in general believe in the necessity of selfish endeavor and physical effort, yet to thought inspired and enlightened through the teachings of Christian Science it is becoming more and more evident that "man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." So the business man who studies Christian Science is learning to deny thoughts of disaster, failure, lack, and confusion, thus preventing their manifestation in his business. He is realizing that true and permanent success comes from an understanding in some degree of the nature of God and His creation, and of true selfhood, both for oneself and for his fellow men; from devotion to right activity, unselfish service, in short, from obedience to the laws of Christianity.

The conditions of today are impelling mankind to realize that so-called human power, wealth, and position are frail beliefs that change and are not supported by divine Principle. The much publicized and unreliable claims of greed, dishonesty, avarice, selfish ambition are being uncovered and discarded by the student of Christian Science. He is coming more clearly to understand that he is not subject to a state of politics, climate, man-made institutions, or beliefs of human concoction, and that he need not stand idly by, powerless to do anything to protect himself and carry on his legitimate business with success.

In Science and Health (p. 199) we are reminded that "the devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible." What a beautiful, reassuring thought! Through his knowledge of Christian Science the business man appreciates this statement and realizes that, if he is faithful in guarding his thinking, evil influences cannot intrude into his business. He is devoting his thought to finding ways and means of better service, of greater activity; he is striving to know aright himself, his fellow men, his business, and the relation of his business to his fellow men. His days are busy because they are periods of unfoldment. His wealth of happiness, peace, and satisfaction, of good health and supply, is ever present and cannot be lost or detracted from, because he is knowing the fact that the real man exists at the standpoint of divinely authorized activity.

Through increased spirituality and evangelization of self the business man sees all true activity as divinely mental, created, governed, and perpetuated by God alone. In true business are found comfort, harmony, purity, activity, and freedom from limitations of time. Each child of God is in correct relationship to all of God's children, and expresses kindness, consideration, and devotion, for divine Principle is the one supreme and all-embracing influence. Because it is from Mind, every true thought is constructive, intelligent, unselfish, and promotes service and right activity. Fear, anger, jealousy, criticism, apathy, procrastination, or self-will cannot enter a consciousness wherein Love alone prevails. Knowing these truths, each one can perform his work in joyous obedience, and fulfill all right demands with ease, and effectively; for divine Mind, God, supplies the needed strength, ability, endurance, and intelligence.

The business man's field of work is in the vineyard of the Lord. Instructed in Christian Science, he knows that God's children are at all times receptive to the truth, attracted by it, and responsive to it. There is time for all right activity; and "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way" (Science and Health, p. 454). Thus are joy and gratitude realized and expressed. Indeed, the business man spontaneously responds to divine influence when he is mentally prepared for the day's work through early study of the Bible and the textbooks of Christian Science. And so, his success in business is assured.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Cool Stars

Cool stars shall speak no word at all
No rush of wing, no night-bird's call
Shall sound along the river's way,
Not one branch stir, no wind at play
Make prophecy of early fall.

Tall dusky trees are twice as tall,
River-reflected. We are small
In giant shadows. If we stay,
Cool stars shall speak.

Night wears the river like a shawl,
Lifts up a starry parasol.
Listens to hear what stars shall say.
Our paddle silent now we may
Catch echoes from that starry hall.
Cool stars shall speak.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

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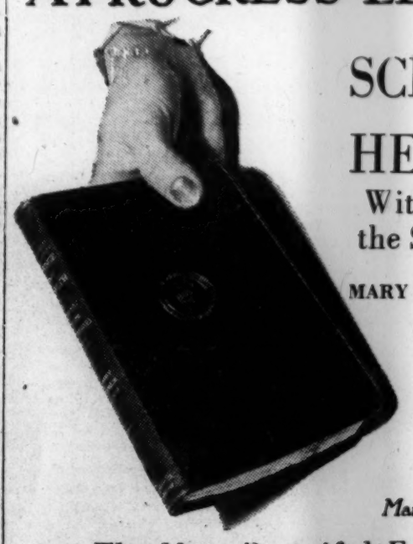

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Wesley Ferrell Joins the Ranks Of Outfielders

Once a Great Pitcher, This Cleveland Star Makes Use of Hitting

Back in 1927 one of Cleveland's scouts spotted a promising young pitcher on the sandlots of East Douglas, Mass. This "kid" had a blazing fast ball, a good curve and apparently lacked only experience to be a winning major-leaguer. His name was Wesley Cheek Ferrell, better known as Wes.

Standing two inches over six feet and weighing close to 200 pounds, young Ferrell had the ideal build for a pitcher. The Indians used him in only one game after signing him to a contract in 1927, farming him the following season to Terre Haute in the Three-I League. As was later proven, one year at Terre Haute was all the youngster needed, for he pitched in 43 games with the Indians in 1929, won 21 and lost 10. His records for the next three years were: 25 and 13; 22 and 12, and 23 and 13. This remarkable performance is unparalleled in major league history—a rookie winning more than 20 games during his first four full seasons. While still in his early twenties, this young fellow had become the best right-hander in the American League. And on April 29, 1931, he carved his name in baseball's Hall of Fame by pitching a no-hit game against the St. Louis Browns.

Shortly after that achievement, however, an incident occurred that changed the entire outlook of Ferrell's career. Let him tell about it.

His Right Arm Fails

"In the early days of the season we usually encounter much cold weather," began Ferrell. "For this reason I always wear a heavy sweat shirt to keep my arm and shoulders as warm as possible. Well, a few days after I pitched that no-hit game against the Browns, we went to Chicago, and in the process of traveling my shirt was lost. That day was unusually cold and there I was without the proper protection for my arm. I pitched that day and developed a sore arm. It hasn't been right since.

"Fortunately I have always been a good hitter, and for this reason I asked for permission to try the outfield. It is great out there, so much easier on a fellow. You don't use your legs as much and of course it is easier on your arm. The pitcher has a certain amount of worry. When the game is lost, it is mostly his fault. I couldn't get my proper rest after pitching a game. Now things are different.

"I have never played the outfield before in organized ball, but did to some extent as a sandlotter. When I wasn't pitching as a semi-pro, the manager would put me in the outfield to make use of my hitting.

"I gained considerable experience as an outfielder while I was a pitcher. Before the game in batting practice — on the days I wasn't starting—I would spend much time chasing fly balls in center field. I ran after everything that came my way and some that didn't. That extra exertion will be valuable to me in the future. The position is still new to me, however, so have patience if I misjudge a few. It is just like beginning all over again. But I love to hit and that is what you are in the outfield for. So watch me go!"

Has Home Run Record

Ferrell, although usually referred to before now as a truly great right-handed pitcher, has always been classed as a dangerous batter. Many times while a boxman he was called upon to pinch-hit, and more often than not he would come through. In 1931 he hit nine home runs, which is an all-time record figure for pitchers. That same year he hit .319 in 48 games, an average that many an outfielder would be pleased with.

Glance through the records of some of the game's most powerful hitters, past and present, and you will find that a number of them began as pitchers. Babe Ruth and George Sisler were top-notch boxmen before they were moved to make better use of their bats. Either one would have established great records as pitchers. Frank O'Doul toiled in the box before turning to the outfield. And now Ferrell has entered the select class. He has a powerful physique and thrills at the crash of horse hide against the bat. He has what makes a hitter and his long legs can cover a world of ground.

Ferrell is brim full of confidence. Roger Peckinpaugh, manager of Cleveland during most of Ferrell's career as a pitcher, always sent him against the strongest clubs as often as possible, for the tall youngster was at his best when the going was roughest and the crowds the biggest. He puts everything he has into every game, because it is the only way he knows how to play.

Beasley at Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 26—Mercer Beasley, new Princeton University tennis coach, and Frank A. Parker, his protégé, arrived here yesterday. Parker, a student at Lawrenceville this year, engaged in several matches with members of the Princeton squad. Parker took the only set played against Ralph J. Minnich '36 of Lorain, Ohio, at 6—3. Pairing with Hugh J. Lynch '34 of Elizabeth, N. J., captain-elect of the Tiger team, Parker defeated William T. Tilden 3d of Philadelphia and E. Harlan Whitehead '35 of Trenton, 6—3. Parker and Lynch faced Minnich and Whitehead in the third set of the day, but lack of time ended play at 5—3 in favor of the Parker-Lynch team.

Grimm Given New Contract

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Charlie Grimm yesterday was given another year to produce a National League pennant winner with the Chicago Cubs. As rumors that about that a new pilot would replace him, President William L. Veeck called Grimm to his office and handed him a one year's contract, which he signed. President Veeck refused to blame Manager Grimm for the Cubs' showing in the 1933 race, pointing out that numerous mishaps, notably the one that kept Kiki Cuyler on the bench much of the season, had handicapped the team.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	97	51	.655
New York	88	56	.611
Philadelphia	77	68	.531
Cleveland	75	74	.503
Detroit	73	79	.480
Chicago	65	83	.439
Boston	60	85	.414
St. Louis	55	94	.369

Results Sept. 25

No games scheduled.

Early Upset Of Mustangs Again Follows Custom

Southwest Conference Has Usual Surprise Score—Champions Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 26—There seem to be two unwritten laws in the Southwest Conference football constitution. One is that no team shall be allowed to win the championship two times in successive years. This mythical rule never has been broken. The other is that on rare occasions only shall a week pass in which at least one Southwest team be figured in an upset.

Last week Southern Methodist University was the victim. Picked as being one of the leading contenders for the 1933 crown, few critics believed the Mustangs would be given much trouble by the smaller school, the Denton State Teachers' College. A host of sophomore material and a number of returning veterans from last year's squad held up this contention. However, the Denton Teachers, a "jinx" to Southwest Conference elevens for the past several years, waited for the "breaks." They came in the fourth period when a misdirected pass fell into the hands of a Denton lineman who raced 40 yards for a score. Denton won, 7 to 0. Although the Mustangs outnumbered the Teachers in first downs, 15 to 3, many fumbles and bad pasases accounted for the Mustangs' poor showing in their season's opener.

Longhorns in Night Game

The University of Texas was the big winner in the Southwest last week. Playing a night game for the first time in the history of University of Texas football, the Longhorns won easily from a less superior Southwestern University eleven, 46 to 0. B. E. Hilliard '34, Longhorn halfback, began his campaign for the 1933 individual scoring crown by scoring three touchdowns and kicking an extra point. Hilliard is defending champion.

The University of Arkansas had little difficulty in defeating the College of the Ozarks in its opening. The Razorbacks piled up a 40-to-0 victory. Ralph LaForge '34, fleet Porker halfback, led the attack. The Ozark eleven made only one first down.

Rice Institute, after playing listless football for three periods, found its power in the fourth. The Owls staged a 60-yard drive which netted them a 7-to-0 victory over Texas A. & I.

A week ahead of other Southwest teams, the Texas Christian University eleven, 1932 champion, won its second game of the season last week, defeating Daniel Baker, 28 to 6. The week before the Christians won from Austin College.

Although without the services of several regulars who have slight injuries, Texas A. & M. College won an easy 28-to-0 victory over Trinity University. The Aggies scored 26 first downs. None of the contests last week counted in the Southwest Conference football race.

No Conference Games

Although no conference games are on the card for this week-end, several important intersectional affairs are scheduled. Texas A. & M. College will take the field against Tulane University at New Orleans. Not since 1917 has a Texas Aggie eleven defeated Tulane. Rice Institute will play Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge in the other important game.

The Baylor University Bears will open the 1933 season this week against St. Edward's University of Austin. The Bears are the favorites. Texas Christian University will try its hand at stopping the powerful Denton Teachers, who defeated the Mustangs last week. The University of Texas will meet its branch school, the Texas School of Mines of El Paso.

Southern Methodist's loss to the Denton Teachers last week may be appeased somewhat this week-end when the Mustangs take the field against Texas Tech at Lubbock. The University of Arkansas will play the Oklahoma Baptists to complete the Southwest's schedule for the week.

Women's Sculling Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Amy Gentry of the Weybridge Rowing Club recently retained her hold on the Innes Challenge Cup a trophy given to the winner of an annual sculling race for women on the Thames River between Putney and Mortlake. She defeated Enid Chamberlain, Furnivall R. C., the winner in 1931. The challenger retired after two of the four and a quarter miles of tidal water had been covered. Miss Chamberlain qualified to meet the champion by defeating E. Taylor, Lyons R. C., and D. Bowers, St. George's R. C., in a preliminary race a fortnight previously.

Edith Quier Medalist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26 — Edith A. Quier of Reading and the Huntingdon Valley Country Club led the qualifiers in the Pennsylvania women's golf championship at the Aronimink Golf Club, Newton Square, yesterday, with a card of 75, which was two strokes under women's par and lowered the course record of 77 made by Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club in the 1929 eastern championship. Frances Williams, St. Davids Golf Club, Wayne, turned in a 76, and Betty Abernathy of Pittsburgh finished third with an 81.

Welsh Amateur Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTHCAWL, Wales—J. L. Black, a member of the Rhos-on-Sea Golf Club, won the Welsh native amateur golf championship here recently. In the final match he defeated A. A. Duncan, Southerndown Golf Club, 2 and 1. Black created a great surprise in the semifinal round by beating H. R. Howell, Glamorganshire, who had won the title in the five previous years. Duncan's opponent in the semifinal was J. A. Griffith, a clubmate of Howell. Both Duncan's parents have been national golf champions of Wales.

Gold Cup Race on Lake George

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Sept. 26—The Gold Cup motorboat race will be held on Lake George in 1934 it was announced here yesterday, following a meeting of the directors of the Lake George Club, who decided to sponsor the historic race. George C. Reis, winner of the Gold Cup race this year, flew the colors of the Lake George Club on his El Lagarto.

England's Swimmers Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNFERMLINE, Scot. — The international swimming championship for the Bologna Cup, competed for annually by mixed teams of men and women representing England, Scotland and Wales, resulted here recently in a victory for England for the fourth year in succession. The scores were: England, 33 points; Scotland, 27, and Wales 13.

A Big Ten Leader

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capt. Stanley E. Fay '34

University of Michigan Football Team.

Cardinals Near Third Place Beating Buccs

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	89	53	.605
Pittsburgh	85	57	.559
Chicago	84	68	.553
St. Louis	82	60	.543
Boston	79	70	.530
Brooklyn	64	84	.432
Philadelphia	57	90	.388
Cincinnati	58	92	.387

Results Sept. 25

St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.

The St. Louis Cardinals are only one and one half games out of third place this morning by virtue of their 6 to 3 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday in the National League baseball race. Bill Walker, although touched for 10 hits, was effective against the Bucs in the pinches. All of Pittsburgh's safeties were singles. The Cardinals made 14 hits, including a homer by Medwick, a triple by Gene Moore and a pair of doubles by Manager Frankie Frisch. Walker was the only St. Louis player to go hitless. Leo Durocher led the attack with three out of four. Hal Smith, who started in the box for the Pirates, was driven to the showers in the fifth.

Walter Beck pitched effective ball yesterday at Baker Field and the Brooklyn Dodgers won their fifth straight game, 7 to 2, from the Phillies. Beck's team mates pounded the ball hard for a total of 16 hits. Glenn Wright, playing first base, had a perfect day at bat with a double and two singles in three trips to the plate. Frey and Hack Wilson also had three hits. Wilson drove in three runs. Beck struck out four men and passed only one. The Dodgers touched Hansen for 13 hits and batted him out in the seventh. The scores by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	x—	6	14	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—	3	10	0

Batteries—Walker and O'Farrell; Smith, French, Swift, and Grace, Finney. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Klem, Reardon, and Barr. Time—1h. 46m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	1—	7	16	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—	2	7	2

Batteries—Beck and Lopez; Hansen, Moore and Davis. Losing pitcher—Hansen. Umpires—Quigley and Stark. Time—1h. 40m.

Left-Handed Golfers In National Tourney

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26 (AP)—The opening round of the national championship matches for left-handed golfers found the Ohio southpaws in the favored positions today.

E. G. Livesay of Columbus, one of the leaders of the National Left-Handers' Association, and present champion, was regarded as having a good chance to repeat. He won last year's tournament at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The tournament is open to players of all classes of ability, and consists of four 18-hole rounds on the Acacia Country Club course.

Among Livesay's rivals are Eddie Merkle of Columbus, Charles Teskey, Cleveland district southpaw champion, and Duncan Thompson of New York. Frank Page, another Clevelander, is entered on his home course.

New Marks in Manx Grand Prix

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—New records were set up in both the senior and the junior classes of the Grand Prix motorcycle races decided here recently. Over the testing Tourist Trophy circuit of 226½ miles, H. L. Daniell, driving a Norton machine, averaged 76.98 m. p. h. and he won the senior race in 2h. 56m. 29s. This time beats by over 12 minutes the previous best winning speed (by J. M. Muir in 1931). A. Munks, astride a Velocette, won the junior race in 3h. 3m. 18s., representing an average speed of 74.14 m. p. h. This average beat the old senior record. The previous best average in the junior race was 69.59 m. p. h. The team prize in each class was won by the Kirkaldy Clb.

Hines and Durand Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Jimmy Hines and Celestin Durand of the Timber Point Club carried off the honors in the amateur-professional golf tournament staged at the Fresh Meadow Country Club at Flushing, yesterday, with a score of 66, which equals the course record made by Gene Sarasen in the final round of the 1932 open championship. Hines was the most brilliant, while Durand was unable to assist his partner. Jack Mackie Jr. and Pete Cassella of Valley Stream placed second with a score of 68. Joe Chesal and his brother Victor of Rumson had a 69, as did E. L. Beard Jr. and Walter Kosak of Pomonok.

Fryer Wins Northern Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLEETWOOD, Eng.—C. Fryer of the Hesketh Golf Club won the Northern England professional golf championship here recently with an aggregate of 286 strokes for 72 holes. This was four strokes superior to the return of the holder, P. H. Rodgers of The St. Annes Old Links Golf Club.

Dixie Series Championship Playoff

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	3	2	.600
San Antonio	2	3	.400

Result Sept. 25

New Orleans 5, San Antonio 3.

Many Veterans Back Again For Michigan Team

Wolverines' Football Prospects Appear to Be Very Bright This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 26—"There is no use denying it, the football material at the University of Michigan this year appears to be the best and most plentiful that I have ever enjoyed as a coach," says Coach H. G. Kipke in discussing his prospects for a defense of the "Big Ten" title.

Kipke can find little to be disturbed about. He has 19 lettermen returning as a nucleus and a bright crop of promising sophomores. He has lettermen for every position on his team and lettermen substitutes for nearly every position. Some say it is the best display Michigan has possessed since the point-a-minute days of 1901-1905.

Although the sophomore talent is far above par, the newcomers will find it hard to earn regular berths. At the flanks Kipke has F. L. Petoskey '34, W. F. Ward '35 and H. E. Chapman '35, all of whom had experience last year. Michael Malashevich '36 is one of the few sophomores apt to break through. He may beat out both Ward and Chapman for a starting position. In addition there is E. C. Johnson '36 who may see action at the flanks.

At the tackles, Coach Kipke has his three best players of last year in F. M. Wistert '34, T. D. Austin '35 and Willard Hildebrand '35. J. D. Viergiver '35, a 230-pounder, and T. O. Jacobsen '35 are available as capable reserves.

The regular guards of last year, J. F. Kowalik '34 and C. M. Savage '34 are back, with Oscar Singer '34, a letterman, W. F. Borgmann '35 and E. A. Stone '36.

Michigan is also well fortified at center with three lettermen for the job. C. J. Bernard '34 is Michigan's leading candidate for all-American honors. Gerald Ford '35 and R. J. Fuog '35 are understudies with experience. Michigan's line, exclusive of the ends, will average around 200 pounds.

The supply of candidates continues abundant in the backfield where Coach Kipke has two veteran quarterbacks, three veteran halfbacks and two veteran fullbacks. E. S. Tessmer '34 and L. M. Westover '34 have called the signals in the past; but Kipke may shift Capt. S. E. Fay '34 to the quarterback post and move Westover to halfback. W. W. Renner '34 is considered the best passer. J. M. Regeczi is the best punter. J. P. Heston '34, a strong defensive back, and Herman Everhardus '34, an all-around halfback.

Chief among the new hopes are Hoard Triplehorn '36, a flash open-field runner, Richard James '33 and Antone Dauksza '36, a couple of sophomores with unusual promise who may have to wait for another year, L. F. Ratterman '34, a passer, and Steve Remais '36, a fullback. In addition there is R. O. Oliver '35, who won his letter last year at fullback.

Kipke's only problem appears to be one of morale; but with so many promising youngsters available, the first-stringers will not be able to loaf. Michigan appears to have a second team which should hold its own with most of the Big Ten rivals.

Twenty-Four Senators To Get Full Shares

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Thirty-two players and employees of the Washington Senators will be cut in on winnings of the World Series with the Giants, it was decided at a clubhouse meeting yesterday which Manager Joe Cronin said was marked by complete harmony.

"We considered everybody who had anything to do with the club all season," Cronin said.

Twenty-four full shares were voted to Moe Berg, Ossie Bleuge, Bob Boken, Cliff Bolton, Bob Burke, Joe Cronin, Alvin Crowder, Goose Goslin, Dave Harris, Johnny Kerr, Joe Kuhel, Heinie Manush, Buddy Myer, Sam Rice, Jack Russell, Fred Schulte, Luke Sewell, Walter Stewart, Al Thomas, Monte Weaver, Earl Whitehill, and Nick Altrock and Al Schacht, coaches, and Mike Martin, trainer.

Edward B. Eynon Jr., secretary of the club, Clubhouse Boy Frank Baxter, and Bill McAfee, recently sent to Rochester, were voted half shares.

A flat $50 was voted Ed Chapman, pitcher, and Emil Haisman, groundkeeper. Pitcher Alec McColl and Third Baseman Cecil Travis were allotted $500 each, while Assistant Secretary Billy Smith was voted $200.

Little World Series Standing

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	1	1	.500
Columbus	1	1	.500

Result Sept. 25

Columbus 8, Buffalo 4.

Columbus Evens Series

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Columbus Redbirds evened the little world series with Buffalo here yesterday afternoon by taking the second contest, 8 to 4. Paul Dean and Jim Winford did the pitching for the winners and let the International League champions down with seven hits. Johnny Wilson and Jim Gould of the Bisons were hit hard, the Birds collecting five of their runs in the fourth inning. In the eventful fourth the Birds made three singles, a double and two home runs, the latter by Cullop and Rothrock. Heath, Bird first baseman and Tucker, Bison right fielder, also got homers during the game.

Englishman Wins in France

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—H. L. V. Warren of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, defeated V. Saurin, the French champion, by one length while winning the 1933 race for the Coupe de France, the oldest established open sculling championship in France. Warren was runner-up for the classic Diamond Sculls this year at Henley, where he was defeated by a fellow Canlab, T. C. Askwith. The Coupe de France, first put up for competition in 1896, is the second valued rowing trophy that has left France for England this summer. Earlier in the season an eight from the London Rowing Club defeated a French eight for the President Lebrun Trophy.

J. S. Heuss Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 26—John S. Heuss '34, tackle, was elected captain of the football team at Northwestern University here last night. Heuss is from Lansing, Mich., and entered Northwestern without previous football experience. He won a freshman numeral, placed on the "B" team during his sophomore year, and late last season became a regular. He is 6ft. 2in. tall and weighs 185 pounds.

Backs and Ends Chief Problem At Iowa State

Football Outlook Is Much Better Than in Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Although the outlook for football at Iowa State College is not everything to be desired, it is much better than last year at this time, according to Coach George F. Veenker. He adds that "we'll be stronger in the line from tackle to tackle, but we'll be weak on backs and ends."

Working under the theory that only about 40 men had any chance of breaking into the lineup, Coach Veenker invited that many to come back for practice this fall. Included in this select group were 12 lettermen.

Fighting for the center position are M. E. Lichter '34 and Jack Beyer '34, lettermen. Both are steady, dependable passers and good defensive men. Other centers likely to play parts of games are: A. C. Nelson '35 and G. R. Anderson '36.

William Dixon '34 and G. L. Smith '34 seem to have the first call for guard positions, although E. M. Shafroth '34 and D. M. Garner '35 are giving them a lot of competition. Dixon was a tackle last year and Schafroth played halfback. D. H. Anderson '36 and W. L. Kroeger '36 are also showing up well at guard in early-season drills.

The tackles will be well taken care of by P. A. Berger '35 and J. J. Loyd '35. And if they're not well taken care of, Hiram Roe '34, J. B. Catron '36 and R. C. Beatty '35 will be ready to step into those positions.

The center part of the forward wall will be sturdy on defense and aggressive on offense, according to Veenker. Lettermen will be available for every position and dependable sophomores will be there to take their places if they don't fill the bill.

The ends will be manned by A. W. Dana '35, a letterman, and R. C. Hiatt '36, R. R. Williams '36, or J. J. Roach '36. The last three look to be of equal caliber at present.

In the backfield Veenker has two veterans who are all any coach could ask for in the way of blockers and defensive men—D. K. Theophilus '35 and M. C. Williams '35. But he lacks ball-toting ability, kickers and passers. W. W. Allender '36 looks to be the class of the sophomores in carrying the pigskin and is a fairly good kicker and passer. W. L. Winter '35, I. E. Hayes '36, F. E. Driggins '36, R. A. Elkins '36, H. F. Harlan '35 and R. H. McLeod '36 are all possibilities for the backfield.

It is likely, Veenker said, that Theophilus, Williams and Allender, with another to be selected later, will make the first-string backfield.

Pride of Race Urged At Negro Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26—With a mass meeting with an attendance of nearly 9000 persons, the seventieth annual celebration of Negro progress came to an end here Sept. 22, culminating a week given over to discussions and addresses on present achievements and future opportunities of the race.

Representatives from most of the professions, and from many lines of business addressed daily sessions of the convention, speaking on the Negro in the various fields of religion, education, and economics, and his contributions to culture and art.

Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of the Cheyney State Teachers College, and also head of the Pennsylvania State Negro Council, spoke on the progress of the Negro in education and the future opportunities before him. The Negro has a very definite contribution to make to American life, Dr. Cheyney said, and should be aroused to take a pride in his race, and in his own value. This awakening is in the hands of the educators of the race today, he said, and it constitutes the most important task now before them.

Mr. William E. Sweet, former Governor of Colorado, addressed the closing session of the convention, as the representative of the National Recovery Administration, which, he said, is endeavoring to give the Negro an equal footing with other labor in this country.

Charity Program Is A Real Sports Treat

Sport fans of New England will be given a real treat tomorrow at Braves Field, when one of the largest charity shows ever attempted in the history of the city of Boston will be presented, beginning at 11 o'clock in the morning. Under the personal direction of Mayor James M. Curley, a continuous show has been arranged which should last nearly six hours. The entire proceeds of the affair will be turned over to the city's unemployment relief fund.

The entertainment will commence at 11 a. m. with the leading bands in this section furnishing music. A relay race between the fastest members of the Braves and Red Sox will be held as well as foot races and throwing and pitching competition for women. Through the courtesy of the Boston theaters, one hour has been set aside for several star vaudeville acts.

The feature attraction and the final on the program, will be a baseball game between the Braves and Red Sox, Boston's two major league clubs. Nick Altrock and Al Schacht, famous comedians of the Washington Club, as well as Rabbit Maranville of the Braves, will entertain the crowd before the game. Don't forget, 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Utilities Power and Light

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—The report of the Utilities Power and Light Corporation for the 12 months ended July 30 shows net income of $1,095,832 after all charges, including depreciation and taxes. These are the earnings of the corporation and its public utility subsidiaries, all nonutility subsidiaries having been segregated and carried in the balance sheet as investments.

Dial-less Radio Set Obeys Voice

Shortest Waves Studied by Marconi to Build Radio's Value

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Radio without dials or knobs to which listeners of the future will need only to say "Prague" —and Prague programs will automatically be turned in—is envisaged by an outstanding pioneer of modern wireless.

The Marchese Guglielmo Marconi at the London Radio Exhibition materialized his ideas in a large cabinet in which a map of the world supplants the scales of the present radio sets. A minute lamp glowing upon the map will show the listener what station is coming across the ether. The listener and lookin-in of the future was also pictured watching television pictures or calling up a friend in some distant city—all this on the microwaves of a few centimeters which the Marchese is now studying.

"Superhet" Comes Back

The exhibition was chiefly remarkable for the revival of the superheterodyne circuit. Every maker of repute was marketing one or more models of this type, 4, 5, 6 and up to 12 valves. And with the high-class "superhet" was often included a gramophone to work through the low frequency side. The advent of the "superhet" has been hastened by the congested state of the European ether where stations from 50 to 100 kilowatt power are thick on the broadcasting wave-band. The superhet of today, too, is a very different instrument from its predecessor of a few years ago. The radio-gramophone which, a couple of years ago, cost at least £50 is now at half that price.

A novelty which is making a big difference to the battery set user is what is known as "class B amplification." Simply described, this is the provision of a power output from a battery set sufficient to operate a moving-coil loudspeaker satisfactorily with only a small drain on the high-tension battery. This is achieved by the use of the new double triode valve.

Tube Stops Fading

Another new valve, or radio tube, is the double diode triode. The function of this is a triple one, namely, to detect, amplify and provide automatic volume control, all in one bulb. Many of the more expensive sets provide this last feature which mitigates the fading effect from distant stations.

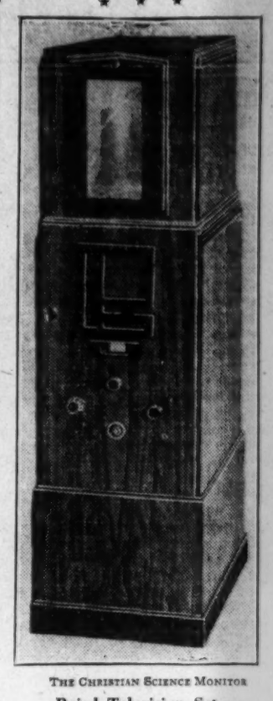
Both the Post Office and the British Broadcasting Corporation took a big share in this year's exhibition. The former showed a great array of sources of man-made static and the measures which can be taken to deal with them. The B. B. C. turned the Minor Hall into a theater to hold over 2000 people, and here the audience could see the performers carry out their parts in front of the microphone.

Newcomers to the show were the midget sets, which provide clarity but sacrifice a degree of quality of tone owing to their size, and the sets designed to be built into a motorcar.

One Television Set

The Baird Company was the sole exhibitor of television sets. The mirror drum televisor is a handsome instrument providing both television on a 9x4 inch screen together with the accompanying sound, made to sell at 50 guineas. The same sum will purchase a televisor operated by a cathode ray tube in which an enlarged image is seen through a big magnifying lens. With this the accompanying sound has to be separately provided for.

The radio "fan" who likes to build his own set is still well catered to, as kits can be bought with which to build even a superhet with no other tools than a screwdriver and a pair of pliers. For the ordinary buyer the miles of stands offered sets ranging in price from £5 to £150.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Baird Television Set

Shown at London Radio Exhibition.

Century Plants Bloom In 30 Years in Mobile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Mr. H. P. Loding, naturalist and florist, is authority for the statement that in this city century plants, so called because of the 100 years required to reach maturity, bloom and have their fruit within a period of 30 years.

A discovery was made that Mobile can produce century plants in less than a third of the time it takes in their natural habitat in the West. "The unsurpassed climatic conditions of Mobile, our long season of growth and moisture are responsible for this early maturity," Mr. Loding explains.

"In dryer, more arid sections of the country, where the plant is commonly found, it often takes 100 years for one to bloom."

Funds Permit Full Term In Birmingham Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Birmingham public schools will be able to operate the full term this year with no further reduction in teachers' salaries, but other schools in the State will have only enough funds to operate about four and one-half months, according to announcements at teachers' institute here. Tributes were paid the Birmingham school system by Dr. A. F. Harman, state superintendent of education.

The State Department, Dr. Harman announced, has just distributed $4,003,758 to the schools from the proceeds of the State three-mill school tax and the special education trust fund. This represents some increase over last year, but far below the amount necessary to operate all the schools a full term.

Blackpool Marathon Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—The annual Marathon running race here, over a course of 26 miles, 385 yards, was won recently by J. W. Beman of Birchfield Harriers, a well-known cross-country star. Taking the lead at 15 miles, he drew away from his rivals and finished in 2h. 48m. 50s. His advantage was so great that he was able, half a mile from the end, to drop into a walk. This procedure enabled R. Forshaw, Broughton Harriers, to reach the finishing post only 75s. later than Beman. G. P. Birchall, Warrington Athletic Club, was third man home in 2h. 51m. 30s.

'Poor' Students Pass High in Examination For College Entrance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26—That public school grading does not always adequately gauge the standing of students was demonstrated in the final examination in the University of Buffalo's special "How-to-Study" course, designed for students whose high school standing was too low to make them eligible for university entrance.

Of the 49 students taking the course, 48 passed and were admitted to the university. Moreover, at least a dozen of the members were held to rank in general intelligence among the upper 2 per cent of the population of the country.

Dr. Edward S. Jones, director of the course, in announcing the record of the class, said that conclusions were based on performance in standard national tests.

"Not only were the candidates unusually successful," he said, "but in general intelligence at least 25 per cent of them ranked in the upper 2 per cent of the population of the whole country. In other words, here are people who apparently have all kinds of ability, yet they graduated from high school near the bottom of the class.

"Both the home and school together have been unable to motivate them, and the colleges often do no better, or even worse. Passing this course, nevertheless, has greatly increased their chances of succeeding in college."

Fruit Trees and Roses Blooming in Delaware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 26 — Following the warm weather, coming after the heavy rains of week before last, the fruit trees throughout the Del-Mar-Va peninsula are coming into blossom again. Many of the apple trees are resplendent with blossoms, almost equaling the appearance of early spring. Pear trees also have come back into flower and peach trees in some sections are budding, ready to burst into bloom.

Flowers that only blossom in the early spring are again showing their blooms in profusion. Roses, in particular, are flowering with all the fragrance and beauty of June.

Predicts $1 for Texas Crude

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 25—Chairman Smith of the Texas Railroad Commission predicts the price of crude oil shortly will reach $1 a barrel, compared with the present price of 90 cents.

Blackwood Names School Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Gov. I. C. Blackwood has appointed a special legislative commission to study the state school situation with the object of making recommendations to the next General Assembly, a letter from the Chief Executive to county superintendents of education discloses.

"No problem which the next session of the General Assembly will face is more vital than that of our public schools," the letter said. "The problem requires time for careful and thoughtful analysis.

"I, therefore, am appointing now an education legislative commission composed of members of the General Assembly, business people and school men, who will make a careful study of our whole school situation, and be ready to make definite recommendations to the General Assembly when it convenes in January. I am asking the following people to serve on this commission:

"Mr. J. A. Spruill, chairman, Cheraw; Mr. W. D. Spearman, Easley; Mr. James H. Sullivan, Laurens; Mr. R. T. Leppard, Greenville; Dr. S. M. Derrick, Columbia; Mrs. John Wilson, Sumter; Mr. M. A. Wright, Conway; Mr. J. F. Brooks, Spartanburg; Mr. A. L. M. Wiggins, Hartsville; Mr. A. C. Flora, Columbia; Mr. R. C. Burts, Rock Hill; Mr. L. P. Hollis, Greenville; Mr. W. H. Ward, Walterboro; Dr. J. L. Mann, Greenville; Mr. A. B. Rhett, Charleston; and Mr. L. L. Wright, Honea Path.

"I am asking you to perform a big job, but the need is great and the demand is urgent. I hope you see your way clear to accept this appointment at once."

'History of Georgia' Marks Bicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The story of the development of Georgia, which this year is celebrating the bicentennial anniversary of its founding in 1733 by Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, is told by Dr. E. Merton Coulter, professor of history in the University of Georgia, in "A Short History of Georgia," which is to be released soon by the University of North Carolina Press.

Dr. Coulter's book covers the history of the state from the Spanish occupation in 1566 to the present day. Written in a popular style which will appeal to the average reader, the book is, nevertheless, sufficiently documented for textbook or reference usage.

Dr. Coulter, the author, is a member of the University of Georgia faculty, both as a writer and as a teacher and scholar. Within the past 11 years he has written four books, the best known of which is, perhaps, "College Life in the Old South" (Macmillan), published in 1928.

Planting of Cover Crops Advocated in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNISTON, Ala.—Erosion is Public Enemy No. 1 of the southern farm, declared Capt. H. A. McMorrow, former commander of the Tennessee Civilian Conservation Corps, in an address before the Anniston Civitan Club. He urged the planting of more cover crops and winter legumes in order to prevent much of this land washing. Terracing was also recommended.

"Prosperity of the farmer is being carried down to the sea as the fruitful topsoil washes unchecked into creeks and streams and then into the tributaries of the Gulf," Captain McMorrow said. "Twenty pounds of natural soil fertility are washed away for every pound of artificial fertility placed in the southern farm."

Delaware Plans Building Program of $24,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 26 — Plans are going forward here on a $24,000,000 new building program on which tentative agreement has been reached by the Delaware Industrial Survey Commission. Of the proposed total, $4,000,000 would be allocated for new school buildings.

Initiation of the program depends on the State raising a sufficient total to warrant governmental aid for about $7,000,000 of the cost of the improvements, work on which, it is estimated, would provide jobs for all unemployed men in the State during the winter.

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Golden Rose and Pink Peach Get U. S. Patent Protection

Rose Has Few Thorns and Peach Is Fuzzless—Since First Plant Patent Three Years Ago 73 Other Applications Have Been Approved

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Tucked away among drawing of levers, pistons and cogwheels at the Patent Office is a one-volume picture book of brilliant flowers and delectable fruits.

Here is a golden rose, there a pink-tinged peach; a little further along, a bunch of purple grapes. Closer examination discloses that the golden rose has scarcely any thorns; the peach is without fuzz; the purple grapes ripen a month earlier than any of their kind. Because they have these unusual qualities all have been patented just as an unbreakable shoestring or a folding market basket would be.

It was only three years ago that Congress authorized patents to be issued to plant growers that they might claim the same protection that industrial inventors have long profited by. Many inventors or discoverers of new and distinct fruits and flowers have seen potential dollars vanish from their pocketbooks as others imitated their achievements.

The first plant patent was issued in August, 1930, to Mr. Henry F. Bosenberg, who perfected the "New Dawn," first "everblooming" climbing rose. Resembling the dainty, blushing "Dr. Van Fleet," Mr. Bosenberg's bush blooms all summer and fall.

Since the "New Era" was patented, 73 other applications have been approved. Roses lead in numbers, but patents also have been issued for plums, chrysanthemums, freezias, pecans, carnations, barberry bushes, mushrooms, strawberries, cherries, snapdragons, apples, grapefruit, water lilies and dahlias.

The first dahlia patent was taken out by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, before he became Secretary of the Interior. His dahlia is unusual for its striking, unfading blend of coral and Eugenie red, combined with a slightly golden tint. Other distinctive characteristics of the Ickes dahlia are its size and profuseness. Six to eight inches in diameter and three to five inches deep, it bears eight to twelve perfect blooms on one bush. Its long and firm stem prevents the flower from breaking off because of its weight.

The Luther Burbank estate, one of the chief promoters of the plant patent law, has taken out protection on red plums, golden plums and deep carmine plums, on a cold-resisting yellow climbing rose, and an early ripening yellow peach.

There also have been patented a seedless grapefruit with a pink rind and red flesh; a yellow day-blooming water lily; a brambleberry, cross between a blackberry and loganberry; a thornless barberry bush that may be used for hedges without catching clothes of passers-by; a red rose that lasts 10 days when cut in bud; a chrysanthemum blooming as early as July.

Early or late ripening fruits are of especial value to canners who have to make a large investment for a short period. Late ripening cherries have been invented which will double the canning and picking season in some sections. A Stayman winesap apple that becomes a brilliant red before it is overripe will attract more buyers, it is claimed.

Three patents have been issued to foreigners. The first went to Mr Gerald Hew Dalyrymple, who lives near Southampton, Eng., for lavendar and orange tinted freezias, a flower that is usually white. Patents for roses have been taken out by Miss Marguerite Denoyel, who lives near Lyon, France, and M. Louis Reymond of Villeurbanne, France.

The law gives exclusive right to the inventors to propagate their plants by "grafting, budding, cutting, layering, division and the like," but does not prevent anyone from growing them from seed. A number of the new plants were discovered as "sports," or mutations from common plants. Others are the result of many years of carefully planned propagation.

Single Tax Wins National Renown In Pittsburgh Test

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—The possibility that Pittsburgh may elect a single tax Mayor next November took the spotlight when the national single tax convention opened here yesterday under auspices of the Henry George Foundation of America.

Pittsburgh is the only great city that has definitely recognized the single tax in its system of taxation, and a week ago today it went a step farther by giving a "red hot" single taxer the Democratic nomination for Mayor.

In addition two other single taxers were nominated for the city council, one of them the president of the Henry George Foundation. As the council contains only nine members and only five are to be elected this year, the movement has jumped into sudden political prominence in the country's tenth city.

The departure from the usual methods of taxation which Pittsburgh has adopted and how it is working out were discussed during the day. As outlined by Mr. Percy R. Williams, executive secretary of the Henry George Foundation, Pittsburgh's novel tax policy is this:

"The city of Pittsburgh raises all its revenue from real estate taxes instead of from real estate and also personal property. Instead of a tax of 50 per cent on lands and 50 per cent on improvements, the city receives two-thirds of its tax income from land and one-third from buildings.

"Pittsburgh's 'graded tax' was passed 20 years ago, and by putting it into effect by easy stages has been in full operation since 1925.

"It has encouraged building, which has had a splendid increase, both residential and business. It has taxed land heavily, forcing it into use and discouraging speculation. It has made it unprofitable to hold land vacant because of the higher rate."

In opening the convention, Mr. Clayton J. Ewing of Chicago, president of the Single Tax League of Illinois, pointed out that all single taxers were united on several fundamentals. He named these as follows:

"All men are equally entitled to the use of the earth. The economic rent of land is a community value, belongs to the community and should be taken into the public treasury. Most other taxes should be abolished or almost."

A number of delegates recalled the single tax convention held here 40 years ago, during the previous Chicago world's fair, which Henry George, the leader of the movement, attended.

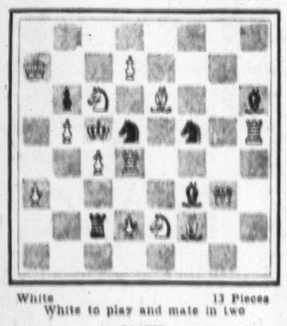
Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1551

By I. Neumann

Black 7 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1552

By F. Bohm

Black 11 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

These problems were awarded second prizes in the B. C. F. tourneys, of which the first-prize awards were reprinted last week. The three-mover is not hard, rather a freak, and a far cry from the delicate artistry of Havel's Bohemian Garnets, for example. It is, however, a task problem with considerable variety, and a certain technical interest.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1549. Q-B2

No. 1550. 1. B-Q6 P-Kt7
2. Q-Q
1. ——— P-B6
2. Q-KB
1. ——— P-Q5
2. Q-R
1. ——— P-K4 or B3
2. Q-B3
1. ——— P-B4
2. Q-Kt7

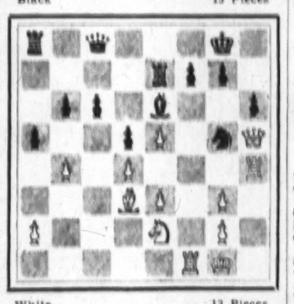
End-Game No. 166. White wins: 1 PxP, KtxQ: 2 KtxKtch, K-K2; 3 PxKtch, KxKt; 4 R-B6ch, KxP; 5 Kt-K5ch, K-K2; 6 Kt-Kt6ch, K-Q2; 7 R-Qch, K-K; 8 R-K6 mate.

End-Games

The following position arose in the Marshall-Spielmann game, Moscow, 1925. Marshall forces Spielmann's resignation in three moves, although the combinations involved are somewhat longer. A typical Marshall victory!

End-Game No. 167

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The September Tower Town Topics (Chicago) has a pleasing article entitled, "The Oldest Game—New Again," by Edvardine Hillyer, a feature of which are four photographic reproductions of sets exhibited in the Chess Museum at a Century of Progress. A smattering of history, with some interesting sidelights on present-day masters, makes for good reading matter.

During his recent visit to San Juan, Puerto Rico, Alekhine made a clean sweep of 40 boards in an exhibition at the Hotel Gondado. He also played four exhibition games with Rafael Cintron, winning all.

The Times Square Chess and Checker Salon has been opened in the Gaiety Theater Building, Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, Manhattan. Devotees of these pastimes are invited to visit it.

Short games, quick attacks, or brilliancies may be more interesting for the average reader, but they invariably mean that the loser has blundered badly, though, perhaps, instructively. In the following game, from the Folkestone tournament, Alekhine, playing for France, takes advantage of some inexact opening play on the part of F. Apscheneek of Latvia and wins with a neat mid-game combination.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Apscheneek Black	Alekhine White	Apscheneek Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 B-Kt6!!	KtxKt
2 P-QB4	P-B3	13 KtxKt	R-B2(g)
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	14 B-QR5	PxB(h)
4 P-K3	P-K3	15 QxKtPch	K-K2
5 B-Q3	P-QR3(a)	16 Kt-B7(i)	Q-K
6 QKt-Q2	PxP(b)	17 KtxR	R-B
7 KtxP	P-QKt4	18 B-Kt4ch	P-B4
8 Kt-K5	P-KR3(c)	19 BxPch	RxB
9 P-QR4(d)	B-Kt2(e)	20 PxR	B-K5
10 B-Q2	QKt-Q2(f)	21 QxQch	KtxQ
11 Q-B2	R-B	22 P-B3	B-Q6
		23 PxP	Resigns

(a) 5 . . . PxP; 6 BxP, and now P-QR3, or P-QB4, might be an improvement.

(b) Of course White will recapture with the Kt, with a splendid center. Better 8 QKt-Q2 or B-K2.

(c) Presumably Black dares not continue 8 . . . P-B4 because of 9 Kt-Kt5, to which he could, however, reply R-R3 with good chances.

(d) To stop 9 . . . P-B4. Black's Q side P formation is only playable if he can advance the QBP, which otherwise becomes an inviting point of attack owing to White's open QB file.

(e) 9 . . . P-Kt5, hoping to continue with P-B4, would be bad on account of 10 P-R5, winning the QKtP somewhat later.

(f) Better 10 . . . B-K2 or Q2, against which White will not have the quick attack of the actual game, but will have much the superior game, with Black far from equalizing and subject to an enduring direct attack, should he castle KR.

(g) If 13 . . . PxB; 14 QxKtPch, K-K2; 15 B-Kt4ch (or more simply Kt-B7), P-B4; 16 PxP! and Black is in grave difficulties.

(h) The only hope.

(i) Now 16 B-Kt4ch, P-B4; 17 PxP, and White would probably only win the piece back.

The German championship was held at Bad Pyrmont from June 30 to July 11. Bogoljubow led a field of 16 by three points in the final standing. Rodel was second, with Carls third. Here is Bogoljubow's only loss. Dr. Seitz visited New York in 1924 as news reporter on the occasion of Dr. Lasker's triumph, almost his last appearance in international competition.

Queen's Pawn Game

Seitz White	Bogoljubow Black	Seitz White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 B-B4	Kt-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt4(a)	13 P-Kt3	P-QR4
3 P-QR4	P-Kt5	14 Kt-Q2	R-R3
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	15 P-K4	PxKP(d)
5 B-Kt2	P-K3	16 B-Kt5	KKt-Q4(e)
6 Castles	P-B4	17 KtxBch	KtxKt
7 P-B4	B-K2	18 KtxP	BxKt
8 P-Q5(b)	PxP	19 BxB	P-R3
9 Kt-R4	P-Q3	20 Q-R5	Kt(Kt3)-B
10 Kt-B5	Castles	21 QR-Q	P-B4
11 R-K(c)	QKt-Q2	22 B-Q5ch	K-R2
		23 R-R6	and wins(f)

(a) This is simply a bizarre attempt to avoid the beaten paths. The resulting positions are distinct in character, though rather inferior.

(b) White invites complications, undaunted by the high ability of his adversary. The object here is to restrain Black's center and paralyze the QB.

(c) White is in no hurry to recapture the QP, is, in fact, already contemplating opening up an attack on the backward QP with P-K4.

(d) Somewhat simpler and safer is 15 . . . P-Q5, when 16 KtxB, QxKt; 17 P-K5, PxP; 18 RxP, Q-B2; 19 R-K6, Q-Q; 20 R-Q6, Kt(Kt3)-Q2 might follow, with Black still a P ahead.

(e) With 16 . . . P-Q4, and if 17 KtxBch, QxKt; 18 PxP, BxP; 19 KtxP, BxKt; 20 RxB, Q-Q; 21 QxQ, RxQ; 22 BxKt, PxB; 23 B-B, Black would appear better off than in the actual game, where White's two bishops and strong attack on the QP are adequate compensation.

(f) Black has no adequate defense to 24 RxPch, PxR; 25 QxP mate.

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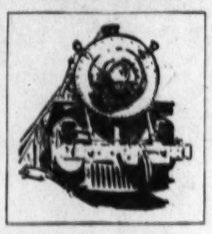

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Advance And Then Lose Most of Gains

Specialties Largely Traded in Quiet Market—All Groups Recede

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Early gains in alcohols, metals and various specialties were largely erased in a dribble of late selling today. Advances of 1 to 2 points were cancelled in U. S. Steel, Western Union, Cerro de Pasco, Santa Fe and du Pont.

U. S. Smelting dropped 4½ points after a 2½ point advance, while National Distillers lost a 4-point gain. Other moderately reactionary issues included Chrysler, Case, American Telephone and New York Central.

Transfers approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Currency Expansion

Although proponents of currency expansion apparently have renounced hopes of any greenback inflation in the near future, most of them are still convinced that soon or late the Administration will be forced into starting up the printing presses. Their view is that the huge debt aggregate of the country cannot be reduced without greatly increasing money in circulation. The longer controlled inflation is postponed, they claim, the more likely the nation will eventually be subjected to the uncontrolled variety.

Brokerage and financial circles, however they may differ as to the expediency of monetary and credit expansion policies, are generally agreed that the Administration is now inclined to promote a sound money program on one basis or the other. Bankers, most of whom are hotly opposed to the inflationists, are still hoping for some sort of a sound money statement from Washington. Some of these financiers believe that stocks, while they might be momentarily depressed by a currency stabilization announcement, would soon see a bullish argument in the placing of a definite value on the American monetary unit.

Advocates of a stabilized dollar are disposed to attribute some of the recent recessions in industry to currency uncertainties. Future planning of trade and business, they contend, would be on a broader and more constructive basis if the medium of exchange could be pinned down to a narrower fluctuating range. Some economists, however, feel that, owing to foreign as well as domestic problems, an attempt to stabilize the dollar at this time would be a mistake.

Bond Market Steady

Bond prices moved without definite trend on a rather small volume of trading today.

United States Governments and high-grade corporate issues were firm. Secondary categories showed a divergent drift and quotation changes were generally narrow.

Low-priced rail bonds were inclined to work a little higher, although there were some exceptions to the trend, notably Great Northern 4s and some of the Van Sweringen issues. The latter continued to reflect uncertainty regarding the Oct. 1 interest due on Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950.

The semispeculative members of the communications group, including some loans of International Telephone and Postal Telegraph worked off a little under small sales. Secondary obligations of the electric companies were heavy in spots, while the prime ratings continued to show a good tone.

In the federal list the best progress was recorded in the new Treasury 3½s, which moved up 8-32 of a point in the early trading. Small gains occurred in most of the other Treasury issues, while Libertys ruled a shade lower.

In rather inactive trading foreign loans backed and filled over a small price area with the undertone steady. French 7½s and Poland 7s improved about a point. Other active features had only negligible changes.

Price of Gold And Of Farm Products Changes in Unison

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—In a discussion of "Commodity Prices and Gold," in their current Weekly Observations, Hornblower & Weeks state that it is very clear over the past five months' period that the improvement in the price of farm commodities has been in approximately the same ratio as the improvement in the price of gold in the world market. If the improvement in our agricultural prices is so closely correlated with the improvement in the price of gold, they state, it is clear that the present gold price is no more artificial than the farm commodity prices.

"It is also indicated," they add "that any break in the price of gold would probably be accompanied by a break in commodity prices. The impetus which such a break in prices would give to the demand for inflation is so real that it doubtless explains the strength in the mining shares recently.

"Because the Government's action cannot safely be anticipated, predictions are hazardous. However, if the general trend of farm commodity prices should continue to stay in the same relation to gold, the inference is that a 50 per cent reduction in the gold content of the dollar, which would carry the price of gold to about $41.34, would, over a period of months, be followed by a similar doubling of commodity prices, as compared to the middle of last April."

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Offerings at the wool auction today totaled 12,292 bales, of which 10,664 were sold. Competition was keen and prices held firm. There were 3922 bales of South Americans included readily and chiefly to the continent at 7½ to 15 per cent above prices quoted at the close of the last series.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 26	Last Sept. 25
97	86	7	Abraham & S pf	10	91½	91½	91½	
13⅜	3		Adams Express	1100	9	8¾	8¾	
21⅜	8	1	Adams Millis				8¾	8¾
12½	5½		Addressograph	300	17	16¾	17	17
11¾	8¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	9	8¾	8¾	9½
112	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3500	112	107	109½	110
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	9400	36⅜	35	35⅜	35¾
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
145½	70⅜	6	Allegh pf ww XL	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
36⅜	6		Allied Chem	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	
9¼	¾		Allis Chalmers	4700	139¾	135	135	138½
47	18½	2	Amal Leather	600	17¼	17	17½	17½
35	7⅞		Amerada	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼
28½	8		Am Ag Ch Del	1200	44¼	41½	42	43½
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note	400	27	26½	26½	26½
16⅜	1		Am Bank Note pf	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
64	28½		Am Beet Sugar	10	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
42½	9½	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	900	12⅞	12¼	12¼	12½
108	60	7	Am Brake S&F	480	63¼	62½	62½	63
98¼	49½	4	Am Brake S&F pf	400	97	90	90	91
39⅝	6⅛		Am Can	50	97	97	97	
59⅜	15		Am Car & Fdry	2300	92⅝	90	90	
14	1⅝		Am Car & F pf	4200	30¼	28	28	27¼
51¼	34	3†	Am Chain	300	46	44	46	
88⅛	13		Am Chicle	100	46	46	46	
6	1		Am Com Alcohol	4000	60⅜	57½	58⅛	58⅛
19⅝	3⅞		Am Encaustic T	100	2½	2½	2½	
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow	1200	10½	9⅞	10	10
38⅝	6⅜		Am & For Pow pf	300	20½	20¼	20½	23
27¼	4⅜		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	15	15	15	15⅞
21⅛	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	300	12½	11½	11½	12⅞
16	2⅜		Am Hide & L	400	15½	15	15	13½
87½	13⅜		Am Hide & L pf	200	9	9	9	9
17½	3¾		Am Ice	100	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
35	9	1¼	Am Int'national	1100	8	7½	7⅝	8
19	4⅜		Am Locomotive	1000	9⅞	9½	9½	
31⅞	5¾		Am Loco pf	2300	34½	31½	32	30½
47¾	20¼	3	Am Machine & F	100	56	56	56	
85	7⅞		Am Metal	2400	19½	18	18	18⅜
53½	10¾		Am Power & Lt	1400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
87	31		Am P&L 6% pf	100	20	20	20	22
27	4⅝		Am P&L 5½ pf	100	17	17	17	18
74	21½	2	Am Radiator	1200	14½	13⅞	13⅞	14¼
134⅜	86½	9	Am Rolling Mill	2300	20⅝	19	19	19⅛
37⅛	10		Am Safety Razor	100	37	37	37	36½
43¼	10½	1	Am Seating	300	3	3	3	3⅛
35⅛	9½		Am Ship & Com	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
17	3½		Am Smelt & Ref	13900	47	43⅞	44½	45¼
61⅞	22⅝		Am Smelt & R pf	100	82	82	82	
14⅜	¾		Am Steel Fdries	6300	23	21	21½	21
103⅝	20		Am Sugar Ref	200	63	63	63	63
43¼	10½		Am Tel & Tel	7400	126½	122¾	122⅝	125¼
35⅛	9½	1	Am Tob B	110	22	21	21¼	21¾
17	3½		Am Type F pf	1100	22½	21	21	21½
61⅞	22⅝		Am Vitrified	300	21⅝	20½	21⅝	21
14⅜	¾		Am Woolen	300	21⅝	20½	21⅝	21
68	20		Am Woolen pf	500	12¼	12	12	11
10⅜	2¼		Am Writ Pap pf	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
39¼	8⅛	.60	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	8¾	7⅞	8	8½
22⅞	5		Am Zinc L&Esmt	200	8¼	7½	7½	7⅝
29¼	9¾	1	Anaconda Cop	100	52	52	52	53⅜
9⅝	1	.60	Anchor Cap	2500	16⅞	16	16	16½
29¼	9¾	1	A P W Paper	100	23	23	23	23½
7¾	1½		Archer Daniels	500	6	5½	6	5½
5	¾		Armour Ill A	1200	26½	26⅛	26⅛	26½
3	1		Armour Ill B	600	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
7	1½		Armour Ill pf	700	3	2¾	2¾	3
20	3½		Arnold Constable	500	58	55½	55½	57
35½	6¾		Asso Dry Goods	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
80⅛	34⅜		Asso Oil	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16
59	16⅛	3	Atchison T&SF	110	34	30½	32	32
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atchison pf	700	60⅞	59	59½	59
28¼	1½		Atl Coast Line	200	61⅜	61	61	62
84⅜	31¼	2	Atl Refining	300	38	36⅝	36⅝	
9⅝	⅞		Atlas Tack	500	28	27½	27½	27¾
16⅜	5½		Auburn Auto	1600	27¾	26⅛	27¼	27¾
			Austin Nichols	1200	51⅞	47½	47⅞	47⅞
			Aviation Corp Del	4500	9½	8⅞	9¼	9¼

—B—

17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	21200	13⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12½
37⅞	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	100	40½	40½	40½	
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio	2700	29⅞	28¾	29¼	29
41¾	20	2	Balt & Ohio pf	500	29⅞	29½	29¾	29
7¼	3⅜		Bangor & Arcos	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
17	3		Barker Bros	60	4	4	4	
27	3		Barnsdall A	1200	9½	9	9¼	9¼
12½	3½		Bastrice Cream	100	13⅜	13½	13½	13⅞
15	13¼	1½	Belding Hem	1200	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
21¼	6½		Bendix Ino Loan	1200	14½	13⅞	14¼	13¼
13⅞	7	1	Bendix Aviation	800	16	15⅜	15⅞	15⅞
49¼	10½		Best & Co	700	27½	27½	27½	27½
82	25¼		Bethlehem Steel	3800	38¾	34⅝	35¼	34¾
29½	6½		Bethlehem Steel pf	700	61	61	61	
82	25¼	1	Bigelow Sanford	40	25½	25½	25½	
18	1	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	300	40½	39½	40	40
21⅞	5½		Borden	900	24¼	23¾	23¾	23½
14⅜	2⅝		Borg Warner	400	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
83½	14	6	Briggs Mfg	1300	10	9¾	9¾	10
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn M T pf	200	77	76	77	
9⅞	1¾		Brooklyn Man T	19100	33⅞	31⅞	32⅝	30½
12⅞	2		Brooklyn Queens	1600	6¾	6	6¼	
97⅛	¾		Brunswick Balke	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	10⅜
35	3		Bucyrus Erie	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
5¾	1		Budd Mfg	700	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
23⅛	2½		Budd Mfg pf	30	27½	27½	27½	27
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Budd Wheel	1200	5	4⅞	5	4½
8	1		Bullard	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
4¼	⅛		Burroughs Add	1300	15⅜	15	15	15¼
42¼	8½		Bush Terminal	200	2⅝	2½	2½	
			Butte Cop & Zinc	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
			Byers	1100	28⅝	26¾	26¾	27⅝

—C—

34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	300	24	23½	24	24½
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	200				
8⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	4100	37½	36¾	37	37
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	3800	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14⅜
103½	30½		Capital Admin	100	7	7	7	
86⅜	41	4	Case Thresh	4400	77½	67¾	69¾	70
293	3½		Case Thresh pf	300	12½	11½	11½	
29¾	3⅝		Caterpillar Trac	10	70	70	70	
58½	4⅞		Celotex pf	2300	21½	20¾	20¾	20¾
5⅞	⅝		Celanese Corp	200	11½	11½	11½	
41	14	1½	Celotex Co	14500	41½	38⅛	38⅝	38¼
44¾	1		Central Aguirre	100	23¾	22¾	23¾	
5⅜	1		Cerro de Pasco	14300	34¾	34	34	34⅜
58⅞	14½	2	Certain-Teed	200	38¼	35½	36⅝	35½
40⅜	24½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	200	43⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
73⅜	10½		Ches & Ohio	4900	43	41⅜	41⅝	41
14⅞	2⅜		Chi & Gt West	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
11¾	1		Chi & Gt W pf	300	8	8	8	8
18⅛	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P	1300	8	8	8	8
6⅝	1¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	3100	10½	9½	9⅞	10
34⅜	9		Chi & N'western	1900	10	9½	9⅞	10
12⅜	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	300	17	16½	16¾	16½
25⅛	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	400	8	7¾	8	8
2	¼		Chi Rock Isl & P	200	18½	17⅜	18	18
23⅜	6¼	1	Chi R'k'P 6%	400	5	4¾	4¾	5
10½	2		Chi Yellow Cab	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
52⅝	7¾	.50b	Childs Company	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
18⅛	2¼		Chrysler	3000	33⅞	32⅝	33⅛	33⅜
35⅛	1⅜		City Stores	64100	45⅛	42⅜	43⅝	44
9½	1½		City Stores A	200	4	4	4	
14⅛	5		City Stores vte	50	14	13	13	13
64½	60	3.50	Clark Equipment	1800	37	34½	34½	34½
22⅜	7		Cleve & Pitts	300	8	8	8	8
26	3		Colgate-Palm-P	50	64½	64½	64½	
17⅜	3½	.50b	Collins & Aikman	300	15⅛	15	15	14½
54	16		Colo Fuel & Ir	1300	21½	20⅜	20½	20½
51	15¼		Colo F & I pf	600	63½	61¾	61¾	62
28⅛	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	80	21	21	21	19
7⅞	6⅝		Columbia Gas	50	28½	27	27	
71½	23½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	9900	7	6¾	7	7
19	4		Columbian Carb	100	25	25	25	23
43½	18	2	Comm Credit	200	57½	55	55	55
57¼	9	.60	Comm Inv Tr	1400	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
15⅞	1⅜		Comm Solvents	700	16½	15½	15½	16
60⅛	21	6	Comwlth & So	25200	36½	34¾	34¾	34⅝
27⅝	7⅜	1	Comwlth & S 6 pf	12700	37½	34⅞	35¼	35⅛
14⅜	5⅞		Congoleum Nairn	300	30⅜	30	30	29
64½	40	3.40	Consol Film I pf	800	22	21	21½	22
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas	300	10	9¾	9¾	10
15⅜	5		Consol Gas pf	8300	42⅝	41	41½	42
105	95½	8	Consol Oil	8400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
3¼	¼		Consol Oil pf	15400	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	13½
10¼	1¼		Consol Textile	100	106	106	106	
4½	¼		Container A	1100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
18	3		Container B	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
3½	½		Cont Baking A	700	13	12½	13	12½
60	35¾	2	Cont Baking B	500	13¾	13	13	13
36⅛	10½	1.20	Cont Can	1200	66½	65	65½	66⅞
4	1		Cont Insurance	500	28	27	27	27
19⅝	4⅞		Cont Motors	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
990⅝	45⅜	3	Cont Oil	11200	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17½
7½	2⅜		Corn Products	1600	89	87¾	88	88¼
39½	23	2	Coty	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
14¾	14¼		Cream of Wheat	300	30½	30	30	30½
65	14¼		Crosley Radio	400	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
8½	1		Crown Cork & S	100	41	39½	39½	40
37½	9		Crown Zellerback	400	5¾	5½	5½	5½
60¾	16		Crucible Steel	100	23½	23½	23½	
11½	1½		Crucible Steel pf	200	39	38⅛	39	
59½	20¾	2½	Cuban Am Sug	1200	8¾	8¼	8¾	
32¼	6½		Cudahy Packing	100	46½	46½	46½	53¾
66	30		Curtis Publishg	100	20	20	20	
8	1½		Curtis Pub pf	200	51½	50	50	61
8	2		Curtiss-Wright	4400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
21	4¼		Curtiss-Wright A	600	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
			Cutler Hammer	200	13⅜	13½	13½	

—D—

18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	13	13	13	
49	5¾		Deere & Co	4700	31¾	29¼	29¼	30½
46	17¼		Del & Hudson	800	64	63	64	62
19¾	2		Del Lack & W	3400	30⅜	28¼	28½	29
91½	48	4	Denver R G pf	200	7¼	7	7	
33⅞	10		Detroit Edison	400	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
37½	9		Devoe & Ray A	100	66	66	66	
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond Match	500	30	28	29¼	
19¾	12	1†	Diamond M pf	300	24½	23¾	24	23½
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dome Mines	200	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
18¼	10¼		Dominion Stores	5100	35¾	34¼	34¼	34¾
85⅝	32½	2	Douglas A	200	27½	26¾	26¾	27
117	97½	6	du Pont de Nem	900	14⅝	14	14	14
28⅝	8½	1	du Pont deb	7200	78	75¼	75¾	76⅜
102½	90	5	Duplan Silk	100	111	111	111	
			Duquesne Lt pf	400	26	18¾	19⅜	19½
				120	92	92	92	

—E—

10	1½		Eastern Roll Mill	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	900	83	82	83	80⅜
16	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	1200	11⅝	11	11	11½
5¼	3⅜		Ettington Schild	600	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	1700	18¾	17⅞	18	18½
8¼	1		Elec Boat	1400	4¼	4	4	4⅛
4¼	1		Elec & Mus Ind	600	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
36½	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	3900	7	6¾	6¾	7
32¾	6½		Elec Pow & L pf	900	13¾	14⅞	14⅞	
54	21	2	El Pw & L 6% pf	600	13¾	12⅜	13	13
62¾	36	3	Elec Stg Battery	400	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	
52	20½	3	Endicott Johnson	400	52⅛	52	52	
13⅜	6½	1	Engineers PS 6pf	100	21	21	21	
28⅜	3¾	1	Equitable Off Bg	800	9⅝	9	9	
18⅛	3		Erie	3100	9⅝	9	9	8½
7¼	⅞		Eureka Vacuum	200	17¾	16½	17½	17½
			Evans Products	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

—F—

			Fed Motor Tr	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
31½	9½	.40	Fed Water Serv	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
70⅝	43	2½	Firestone T & R	3200	24¾	22⅝	23⅛	23½
23	4½		First Nat Stores	1100	15½	51	51	51½
23⅞	13¾	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	100	15½	14½	14½	15½
23⅜	2		Fourth Nat Inv	600	21	20½	20½	19¼
19	12½		Foundation Co	1600	14½	14¼	14¼	13
47⅜	16⅛	2	Fox Film A	1400	17⅜	16½	16½	16
			Freport Texas	2600	44⅝	42⅜	43⅛	43

—G—

12	2¾		Gen Am Inv	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3200	33½	31½	32¼	32
37	4⅜		Gen Asphalt	800	18	17	17	18
30⅜	11⅞	1	Gen Baking	1200	15	14¾	15	14¾
			Gen Bron e	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
10½	2½		Gen Cable	100	5	5	5	5
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
12¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	16300	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅝
39⅝	21	1.80	Gen Foods	200	11¾	11½	11½	11⅝
2⅞	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	3900	36¾	35¾	35¾	36
46	24½	2.06	Gen G & E cv pf	100	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
13	3½	3	Gen Ital Edison	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
106½	92⅝	6	Gen Mills	200	48¾	48¾	48¾	46
38½	10	1	Gen Mills pf	800	68½	66	66	
10⅛	2½		Gen Motors	200	104½	103½	103½	104¾
83	31	6	Gen Ou Ad	59200	31	29½	29¾	30¼
8¼	2		Gen Prin Ink pf	200	5⅞	5½	5½	
49½	13¾	1	Gen Pub Service	10	72¾	72¾	72¾	
4⅜	⅝		Gen Ry Signal	600	33⅜	31¼	32⅜	
19¾	2½		Gen Realty	400	39	37½	38½	37½
20¼	9¾	1	Gen Refractories	2100	31½	29½	29½	30
20	3¾	.15	Gillette Saf Ras	300	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
7⅝	4⅞	5	Gillette S R pf	2600	144¾	139½	139½	139¾
20	3¾		Gimbel Bros	100	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	56
91½	48	7	Glidden	900	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
16	2		Glidden ppf	1800	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
27⅞	12	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	10	85½	85½	85½	
21⅞	3		Gold Dust	6100	9½	8	8	
47½	9¼		Goodrich	1400	21½	20⅝	20⅝	21
80½	27¾	2	Goodyear	3600	15¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
17⅞	7⅜		Goodyear 1pf	5600	27	24⅝	25	25⅛
8¾	1		Gotham Silk Hos	100	66½	66½	66½	66½
18⅜	3⅞		Graham Paige	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
10⅜	3⅝		Granby	2800	3½	3	3	3⅛
30⅜	11⅛	1	Grand Union	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11½
33⅜	4⅝		Granite City Stl	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
16⅜	5½		Great Nor pf	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
41⅞	7	2.40	Great Nor Ore	2200	22⅜	21	21	21
4½	¼		Great West Sug	100	12½	12½	12½	13
4⅜	⅝		Guantanamo Sug	13900	40⅜	38⅜	39⅜	40
			Grigsby-Grunow	1600	3¼	2¾	2¾	2⅝

—H—

28⅞	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	90	27½	27½	27½	27½
9½	1⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	1600	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
38½	9		Hahn D S pf	100	25	25	25	26½
10½	3½	7	Hall Printing	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
45½	7		Hamilton (MA) pf	20	80	80	80	80½
8	6¼		Harbison Walker	800	15½	15	15	
44	33½		Hat Corp pf	10	20	20	20	
2¾	¾		Hazel Atlas	400	78	76⅝	76⅝	78
23	11	1½	Havana Elec	100	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
62	13		Hayes Body	1200	46½	44	44	46
72	38½	3	Hercules Powder	200	115	115	115	
90	64⅜	5†	Hershey Choc	1300	46½	44	44	
10½	3½		Hershey Choc pf	200	50	50	50	48½
10½	2¼		Holland Furnace	400	80¾	80	80	80½
370	145	12†	Hollander	100	55	55	55	56
			Homestake Min	600	66	66	66	
38	8½		Houdaille Her B	700	340	335	335	335
17⅜	7⅞		Houston Oil	200	33	33	33	34
31⅜	6½		Houston Oil new	2100	29⅞	27½	27½	29¾

Financial: News and Comment

Brisk Purchasing In Cotton Cloth Abates Somewhat

Prices Well Maintained in Spite of Sharp Drop in Value of Raw Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 26—Brisk buying of coarse yarn goods, in the primary cotton cloth market, continued during the first half of last week but abated somewhat during the last half. Prices were well maintained in spite of the severe drop in the price of raw cotton.

Sales of the last two weeks have completely reversed the outlook of most southern mills and many eastern mills as well. Whereas they were confronted with prospects of shut-downs and losses on account of forced liquidation of the goods they had already manufactured, but still unsold; they were able during this recent buying movement to sell their stocks of goods on hand without appreciable loss and to place on their books sufficient orders to continue operations for the balance of the year.

Southern mill men who were clamoring for the abandonment of the processor tax and floor tax, on the grounds of inability to sell goods at prices to include the tax and extra labor, have ceased their demands and wish to call off the hearing. But in the meantime many of their partisans had enlisted the cotton farmers themselves to back up the demands of the mills. The Government therefore cannot call off the hearing until the situation is made clear to the farmers as well as to the mills and public.

Further Curtailment

The subject is rendered still more complex by the plans of the Agricultural Administration to compel a still further curtailment of next year's crop by about 5,000,000 bales. It is proposed to loan the farmers 10 cents a pound on all of their unsold cotton from this year's harvest, year's crop by about 5,000,000 bales. if he agrees to reduce his next crop by a like amount.

This plan virtually pays the farmer the present market price for his cotton, but allows him to keep it and reap the benefit of any rise in price. A number of Government officials themselves see great danger in thus paying in advance for next year's curtailment, and fear that many farmers will not keep their agreements when the means of enforcement are absent.

Manufacturers, on the other hand, see themselves asked to operate their mills against a 15-cent tax (the processor tax plus the 10c tax) plus all of the other expenses entailed by the NRA. They wonder if the public will pay the price, which means another increase of about double the cost of the raw cotton. The hearing, which is set for Oct. 2 is intended to argue all of these points and clear up some of the uncertainties.

It appears from studies published by Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labor, that the cotton industry has made the best showing of any industry as yet brought under the NRA code of fair competition.

Detroit Aircraft Corp. Sold

DETROIT, Sept. 26—Federal court has approved the sale of assets of the defunct Detroit Aircraft Corporation to Peter R. Beasley and Baker, Simonds & Co., who submitted the only bid, which was for $1 and valuable considerations, pursuant to the plan of reorganization.

Canadian National Railways

MONTREAL, Sept. 26—Gross traffic revenues of all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the week ended Sept. 21 totaled $3,246,547, compared with $3,818,811 in the corresponding 1932 period, a decrease of $572,264.

Financial Leaders Are Optimistic

THE annual survey of the opinions of leading financial authorities, conducted at this time every year for several years by Arthur A. Winston, statistician for Allied-Distributors, Inc., New York City, indicates that the overwhelming consensus is to the effect that we are definitely in a period of security price recovery which should continue for at least a year.

Only 14 per cent of those who replied to the questionnaire did not feel that security prices would be higher a year from now. Of this 14 per cent, 64 per cent were undecided, 18 per cent were of the opinion that prices would be lower and 18 per cent qualified their statements by saying that "on a gold basis" prices would not show improvement.

Living Costs Of Wage Earners Up Again in August

Gain 2.3 P. C. Over July —Clothing Prices Take Sharpest Jump

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 — Living costs of wage earners advanced again in August, increasing 2.3 per cent over July, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. This further rise has brought living costs slightly above their level of a year ago, but still 23.6 per cent below that of August, 1929. The increase in living costs in August over April of this year, when the low point since 1929 was reached, amounted to 7.6 per cent.

The purchasing value of the dollar, computed on the base, 1923=100 cents, was 130.0 cents in August, as compared with 133.0 cents in July and 139.9 cents in April.

Food prices were 1.8 per cent higher than in July and 5.8 per cent higher than in August, 1932, but 33.5 per cent lower than in August, 1929.

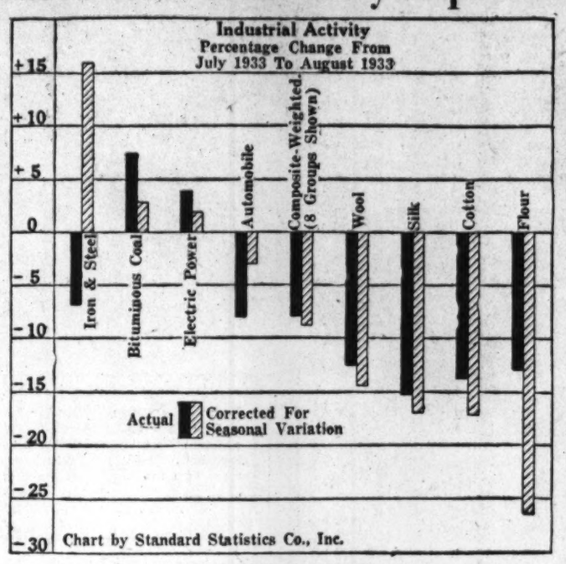
Clothing prices rose very sharply, 9.5 per cent over July, which made them even 8.9 per cent higher than in August, 1932, although still 29.6 per cent lower than in August, 1929.

The cost of sundries advanced 1.7 per cent over July, owing to a substantial increase in the prices of furniture and house furnishings and moderate advances in the prices of drugs and toilet articles and tobacco. The decline since August of last year was 1.1 per cent and since August, 1929, 6.7 per cent.

Item	Relative Importance in Budget	Index Numbers of the Cost of Living Averages Prices 1923 = 100		Per Cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) between July, 1933, and August, 1933
		Aug. '33	July '33	
Food*	33	73.0	71.7	+1.8
Housing	20	63.2	63.2	0
Clothing	12	70.0	63.9	+9.5
Fuel and light.	5	84.3	82.6	+2.1
(Coal)		(80.0)	(77.5)	(+3.2)
(Gas & electricity)		(92.9)	(92.9)	(.0)
Sundries	30	91.8	90.3	+1.7
Weighted average of all items	100	76.9	75.2	+2.3

*Based on food price index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industrial Activity Off 9 P. C. More Than Seasonally Expected



Steel Performance Highly Favorable—Greatest Decline Registered by Cotton Textiles and Flour Industry—Other Textiles Follow

The accompanying chart shows the changes in activity in a number of basic industries, August compared with July, both actual and as corrected for seasonal variation.

It will be noted that the decline ran almost 9 per cent beyond seasonal expectancy in these industries. The performance of the steel industry, however, was highly favorable, and in spite of an actual reduction of output in August, the seasonally corrected result showed a gain of nearly 16 per cent.

The greatest declines are those of cotton textiles and flour, with other textiles following closely. August recessions are to be accounted for mainly by abnormal activity previously, in view of the taking effect of the cotton textile code on July 17, and the imposition of processing taxes to wheat and cotton. These industries, therefore, are to be looked upon as temporarily distorted by special factors.

The World's Business

Silver

MANY have been the challenges to the theory that the fall in silver prices has had a severe effect upon the world. Now the sister theory of the disastrous effects of low silver prices upon the United States has come in for hard treatment. Mr. Y. S. Leong, in a study published by Brookings Institution, says:

> The importance of silver to the United States may be gauged by its relative position among the 550 commodities sold at wholesale. Of the aggregate value in exchange derived from these commodities, silver contributes only one-tenth of 1 per per cent. . . . Moreover, it has suffered no greater depreciation in price and purchasing power than have some far more important commodities.

The provisions of the Farm Relief Act authorizing bimetallism and the payment of $200,000,000 of war debts in silver will not, Mr. Leong concludes, help materially in solving the problem of silver depreciation. However: "The future prospect for silver is fairly bright. As the price of silver will probably show an improvement with the recovery of trade, the problem of price depreciation will to some extent find its own solution. Therefore, the policy which should commend itself to the United States with respect to silver as a commodity is laissez faire." Which is a conclusion reached by most distinterested students of the subject. With this caveat, however—if the nations persist in being hard-money-minded, the feasibility of a form of international bimetallism, which would make currencies interchangeable in gold or silver, or of international symetallism, which would make currencies interchangeable in gold *and* silver, cannot be ruled out. But the change would have to be really international to be workable.

* * *

Long Ago

The decision to earmark $75,000,000 for Federal purchase and distribution of food and clothing for the destitute recalls a scene in Washington in January, 1931. Five hundred farmers, victims of a drought, had stormed the local stores in an Arkansas town demanding food for their children. Congress took alarm. It decided to vote $45,000,000 for agricultural relief in Arkansas and adjacent states. Part of the money was to go to the feeding of the starved swine of those starving farmers. Several senators, with the latter more in thought than the pigs, ventured to suggest that food might be distributed to the families as well. But the Administration stoutly opposed the suggestion. A struggle broke out in the Senate, marked by a statement from Mr. Hoover that the pro-food Senators were "playing politics with human misery." But the senators stood firm, and in the end a clause was inserted in the appropriation providing for "animal food and *incidental* purposes." *Incidental*, thought the pro-human food Senators, was a synonym for human, but Secretary of Agriculture Hyde said no. Whereupon another fight ensued, with what result I don't know, though, judging from the authority vested in the act, the Secretary of Agriculture had his way. Only 2½ years, yet what a change! Under the Roosevelt Administration swine are being slaughtered and fed to hungry citizens. This is no comparison in humanitarian feeling. There was no inhumanity in the opposition of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hyde. Food handouts to the destitute simply ran against a political philosophy which stated that human relief was no function of the state but of private agencies.

* * *

Inflation

Tradition in the farm belt is that better prices can be obtained by a depreciation of the circulating medium, namely, inflation. The farmer feels that what is wrong is not that wheat or cotton is too low but that money is too high. Would an emission of new money from Treasury printing presses, however, work the miracle of price adjustment expected of it? The answer, I think, is no. *All* prices would probably go up. But this would leave the farmer exactly where he was before, save that the relation between debts, as fixed obligations, and incomes would be bettered. And this, of course, is one kind of adjustment that society stands badly in need of.

* * *

Greenbacks

The greenbacks in circulation in 1875 is the amount still outstanding. They are formally described as United States notes. The 1875 law required that when offered for redemption, the notes should be reissued. Gold to the sum of $156,000,000 is held in the Treasury as backing. A discrimination against their use for certain purposes may still be read on the notes in one's wallet. But the law of 1900 provides for equality for all paper money, a provision reaffirmed in the emergency bank law, and thus there can be no depreciation of one paper note in terms of another.

* * *

Paper Money

How far we have gone in the ready acceptance of paper money was illustrated for me some months before the United States went off the gold standard. At a restaurant I offered a gold piece, which the girl cashier regarded incredulously. Then she remarked, "Have you got paper money? It would be more convenient for me, and I'm not sure whether the bank would accept the gold piece." Apparently she thought that gold pieces were expensive knickknacks for burying in cakes and giving away as souvenirs at holiday time.

H. B. E.

Business News of New England

Employment—A half loaf is better than no bread is perhaps the attitude of the State of Rhode Island labor commissioner as he reports a 0.3 per cent increase in employment. This increase came during the month of August, and gains in the jewelry, metal, rubber, silk and woolen trades were offset by decreases in cotton and worsted lines.

* * *

Registrations—There is a possibility now that the pedestrian will have to wait a little longer to get across the street in Massachusetts. Passenger and commercial car registrations in this State in August totaled 35,611, compared with 27,214 in August a year ago, an increase of 30.8 per cent. For the nine months of the fiscal year to Aug. 31, 1933, registrations totaled 857,285 compared with 863,184 last year, a decrease of 0.68 per cent.

* * *

Bridges — The construction of bridges supplies work, lowers unemployment, increases purchasing power, keeps steel mills and cement companies busy and last but not least in some states adds to the scenic beauty. In Vermont five new bridges are under construction. They are to be stained a mellowed wood brown and leaf green. This State wants to attract vacationists and the new edict is to make bridges pleasing to the eye and part of the landscape.

* * *

Building—Castles in the air are becoming realities. The aggregate value represented by applications filed in August for permits to build in 55 municipalities in Massachusetts was $2,998,526, an increase of $610,42 , or 25.6 per cent when compared with July for the same municipalities; and a gain of $1,022,199, or 51.7 per cent, when compared with the corresponding aggregate for August of last year.

* * *

More Building—These castles in the air cost real money, too, for it is reported that the value of building contracts awarded in New England during August amounted to $19,182,000. This is the largest amount reported for any month since October of 1931. The August figure is more than twice the amount reported in July, and is 88 per cent greater than August of last year.

* * *

Farming—The agricultural committee of the New England Council reports: "The plight of the poultry farmer in New England is very discouraging. Faced with exceptionally high production costs, especially feed, and experiencing a present and probable continuing low price for his product, due principally to overproduction throughout the country and great storage surpluses, he will find it very difficult to profitably operate his business during the next 12 months."

* * *

Welfare—Very often a city's welfare list points to the true picture of unemployment and business conditions. A picture no artist can paint is one of a willing family asking to be taken off the list. In Boston, welfare expenditures are now falling at the rate of $3000 a week, or nearly twice as fast as a month ago, and are expected to break below the $1,000,000 mark this month, according to the public welfare overseer. For the first time this year, the department's expenses will be under $1,000,000 as compared with the high figure of $1,306,887 for the month of April.

Deluge of Funds From Abroad Seen

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 26

A DELUGE of funds from abroad is expected by Wall Street international bankers as soon as stabilization of the dollar seems assured.

While bankers are inclined to shy at definite estimates as to how much American capital has gone abroad since depreciation of the dollar was first feared, the amount of funds waiting to come home is generally believed to be huge.

Some bankers regard recent estimates of $500,000,000 as the amount of capital which has taken wing since March to be excessive, but it is known that apprehension over the gold dollar began to push money out of the country several months before March, even as much as a year ago.

Railroad Net Up Materially Over Like 1932 Month

August Income of First 16 Roads to Report Gains 82.5 P. C.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Aggregate net operating income of the first 16 railroads to report for August not only showed a substantial increase over the total for the like 1932 month, but also registered a sizable increase over the corresponding month of 1931. The increase over 1932 registered in August, however, did not measure up to the betterment reported in July over the comparable 1932 month.

Net operating income in August of the 16 carriers approximated $13,703,000, compared with $7,506,000 in August, 1932, an increase of 82.5 per cent, and with $11,948,000 in August, 1931, a betterment of 14.6 per cent. In July, this year, their net operating income amounted to $14,765,000, an increase of 234.5 per cent over the $4,413,000 reported for July, a year ago.

Their gross revenues in August aggregated $65,714,000, compared with $57,820,000 in August, 1932, increase of 13.6 per cent and compared with $80,822,000 in August, 1931, a reduction of 18.6 per cent. In July their gross totaled $88,094,000, an increase of 18.7 per cent over the $55,646,000 reported for July, 1932.

Ten of the 16 roads here considered reported an increase in August net operating income over the like 1931 month, and all but the Florida East Coast made a better showing in operating results as compared with the corresponding month a year ago.

General Foods Sales Gain

General Foods Corporation during August and early September continued its sales gain over the same period last year, according to President C. M. Chester. "August sales, on a unit basis, were 30 per cent ahead of August last year," said Mr. Chester. "For the first eight months this year unit sales are close to 16 per cent ahead of the same period last year. Canadian and export sales also are running ahead of last year's volume."

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

Cambridge Savings Bank
Harvard Square
Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 2

CITY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Founded in 1630
Incorporated in 1822 as a City

POPULATION 791,944
METROPOLITAN BOSTON POPULATION, 2,031,000—FORTY-THREE CITIES AND TOWNS WITHIN RADIUS OF FIFTEEN MILES OF STATE HOUSE
MASSACHUSETTS TOTAL POPULATION 4,249,614

THE CITY OF BOSTON HAS MET EVERY FINANCIAL OBLIGATION IT HAS EVER INCURRED WHEN DUE, INCLUDING SALARIES AND WAGES TO ITS EMPLOYEES

The Assessed Valuation of Taxable Real and Personal Property as of April 1, 1933, is $1,780,000,000

The Assessed Valuation of City Owned Real Estate is $208,210,600

The Assessed Valuation of Exempt Real Estate is $459,849,400, Including Properties of the Government of the United States, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Religious and Charitable Organizations.

PRIOR TO THE RECEIPT OF FEDERAL FUNDS IN AUGUST, 1933, THE CITY OF BOSTON HAS PROVIDED ALL WELFARE FUNDS FROM TAXATION, EXPENDING FROM REVENUE $35,000,000 IN FOUR YEARS.

Without curtailment of educational activities, school expenses have been reduced from $20,500,000 in 1930 to $14,000,000 in 1933.

DEBT HAS BEEN REDUCED — TAX RATE HAS BEEN REDUCED

COLLECTION OF TAXES

Year	Tax Levy	Collected Sept. 26, 1933	%	Outstanding Sept. 20, 1933	%
1932	$67,598,242.65	$58,329,793.88	86.289	$9,268,448.77	13.711
1931	62,247,533.70	60,779,364.73	97.642	1,468,168.97	2.358
1930	61,336,399.73	60,787,518.41	99.105	548,881.32	0.895
1929	55,230,531.64	54,986,091.02	99.557	244,440.62	0.443
1928	56,700,989.97	56,573,761.27	99.776	127,228.70	0.224

There are no loans, temporary or term, outstanding against uncollected taxes. Collections of outstanding taxes will apply toward reducing the tax rate for 1934.

City has deferred tax sales to aid property owners, and has title to only $1,400,000 real property through tax sales. Recent legislation would permit the city to borrow on tax titles from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. None has been borrowed.

The Tax Rate for 1933 has been established at	$32.80
The Tax Rate in 1932 was	35.50
The Tax Rate in 1931 was	31.80
The Tax Rate in 1930 was	30.80
The Tax Rate in 1929 was	28.00
The Tax Rate in 1928 was	28.80
The Tax Rate in 1927 was	30.00
The Tax Rate in 1926 was	31.80

1933 Tax Rate Divided as Follows

City Tax	$21.50
School Tax	6.75
State Tax	2.87
County Tax	1.68
	$32.80

The Direct Tax Levy for 1933 has been established at	$58,491,052
The Direct Tax Levy for 1932 was	67,598,242
The Direct Tax Levy for 1931 was	62,247,533
The Direct Tax Levy for 1930 was	61,336,399

Tax levies during the last sixteen years have included $40,000,000 for new schoolhouse construction. Present value school properties $59,742,000 on which there is debt outstanding of $5,478,309. (Included in total bonded debt.)

Tax levies during the last ten years have included $16,000,000 for employees contributory pension system established in 1923.

Since the adoption of the segregated budget in 1916, total expenses of city have never exceeded total appropriations.

DEBT STATEMENT

As of September 1, 1933

TOTAL BONDED DEBT (Including entire Suffolk County debt)		$163,901,999.95
Includes Rapid Transit Debt of $58,932,700 which is self-supporting through lease to the Boston Elevated Railway at rentals which provide service and sinking fund.		
Includes Traffic Tunnel Debt of $13,000,000 under construction and to be self supporting through tolls.		
LESS: SINKING FUNDS	$37,859,528.58	
WATER DEBT	408,000.00	
		38,267,528.58
NET BONDED DEBT—SO CALLED		$125,634,471.37
LESS: ENTERPRISE DEBT ABOVE (SELF SUPPORTING)		71,932,700.00
NET BONDED DEBT (SERVICE TO BE MET FROM TAXES)		$53,701,771.37

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

James M. Curley, MAYOR.
Edmund L. Dolan, CITY TREASURER.

1914-15-16-17-22-23-24-25-30-31-32-33

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
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Home Building and Gardening

Reviving Genuine Texas Style

Homes of Pioneers Have Beauty of Line and Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

SOUTHWESTERN culture has been discovering itself in Texas for a decade or more. We are finding again our traditions, our legends, our folk songs and our native architecture. We have John Lomax with his southwestern ballads, Frank Dobie with his southwestern legends, Frank Klepper with his southwestern landscapes and Negroes in the cotton fields, David Guion with his music based on native melodies and David R. Williams with his indigenous architecture. It is of the work of Mr. Williams that we are writing here.

"A logical regional architecture has for its origin the simple, early forms of building native to its own locale, and grows by purely functional methods into an indigenous form of art," Mr. Williams declared as his credo.

As an illustration of this in reference to Texas, Mr. Williams points to old houses left scattered down the century from 1750 to 1850 from Nacogdoches over the Louisiana border through San Antonio 1200 miles across Texas to El Paso and into New Mexico.

"They are stone houses with great square chimneys—houses which are full of meaning in their grace of line and softness of color," Mr. Williams said. "They seem to have been built to blend forever with the color of the land, the native flowers and the southwestern sky. They have little ornament and no foreign dress; they are suited to their climate and their locale, frank and functional. Not only are they fit for their purpose, but they are beautiful."

Distinguishing Marks

And what are the distinguishing marks of the indigenous Texas architecture, is a natural question. Let Mr. Williams himself explain:

"Their style is modern, for it satisfies all the requirements of modern design and construction. It can be developed in perfect harmony with what is being done in modern architecture. None of our ornate styles have that quality. They were good houses when they were built, and many of them have been good houses for a century. They have shady places, wide verandas and porches along the wings that run off to the rear on the west side, where one may relax and be at peace. They have slatted shutters, closed into deep reveals of thick stone walls to keep out the glare of the sun during the heat of the day. They have great square chimneys for warmth in winter. They are as natural and as native to our cowboy ballads. They are born of our rugged experiences and our joys. We may use them as the source from which to draw a beautiful architecture of our own for all the world to see."

As we mentally trace the history of the Texas colonists, we can trace also the development of the architectural form, its slow growth almost into a movement—and then, abandoned for alien spurious styles of building, it slowly disappears. But it did not go until it left ample evidence that Texas pioneers had a culture of their own which indicts the good taste of their great-grandchildren in their imitation of English, Spanish and Italian architectural types.

The history of this southwestern architecture begins before the Pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. It extends through 200 years of Spanish dominion, through the building of the missions from 1650 to 1750, through many futile attempts by Anglo-Americans and French from Louisiana to set up unauthorized Colonies, to that historic day in 1820 when Moses Austin rode into San Antonio to present at the door of the old Governor's palace an idealist's plan of colonization. Perhaps for these facts, indigenous architecture as interpreted by Mr. Williams reflects more the Spanish feeling than any other.

Moses Austin handed to his son Stephen his charter which had been obtained with such a struggle. After 200 years the Spaniards had not yet colonized the region, and the place was practically a wilderness when Stephen F. Austin came with his "sober and industrious" colonists. These settlers were followed by other groups, and a great state grew out of a wilderness little changed after centuries of Spanish rule.

After the security of the Republic of Texas became known, the number of colonies grew rapidly, until about the middle of the nineteenth century there were settlements of Anglo-Americans, Germans, and Frenchmen throughout Texas. It is interesting to note that larger grants of land were given to educated men than to the illiterate. That was Austin's plan for encouraging the cultured to settle in Texas. Most of the colonists believed that "the cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy."

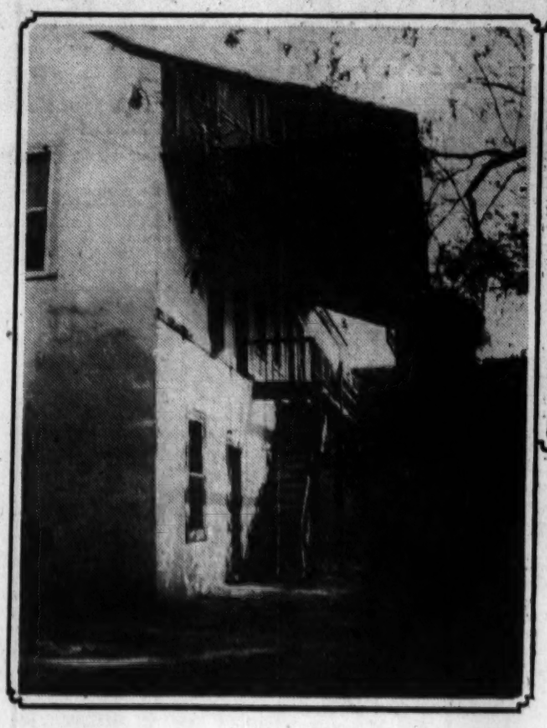
These colonists, both before and after the Texas Revolution, came seeking freedom, and they did not look back. They were not founding a new France, a new England or a new Spain. They built to suit their needs as they found them.

Materials at Hand

They consturcted dwellings of the material they had at hand, stone, clay and wood, and these buildings were the expression of a people and of their environment.

The Yankee's house was simply a Texas house, as was the Frenchman's and the Spaniard's. Their ideas of comfort, which came first, were also accompanied by ideals of good taste and some beauty, too. According to Mr. Williams, who has spent years traveling in old parts of the State, there is not an instance of imitation in any of the houses built in the Southwest before 1850. There is no striving for effect, no sham and no unnecessary ornament. The houses are picturesque and pleasing. The eager building of ornamental houses and imitation types began in the early part of the reign of good Queen Victoria.

Mr. Williams has been urging Texans to look away from pseudo-Spanish architecture which greets us on almost every corner, from the French, Italian and English buildings, with their wrought-iron hinges made of sheet metal, hand-hewn timbers made of one-by-four scantlings adzed into roughness, and the chimney pots painted to look like terra cotta. At first his pleas fell upon closed ears. To tell Texas folk that their borbears had left for them an architectural art that was as beautiful as the exotic was difficult. It was easier to convince a Spaniard or a Frenchman. Other architects in friendly raillery called Mr. Williams "indigenous Dave." But in recent years many handsome stone houses built in the Southwest, especially in Texas, of the indigenous type bear tangible and eloquent evidence that his evangelism has borne fruit.



Courtesy of the Architect to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Those Who Know Texas Are Likely to Agree That There Is a Style of Architecture There Which Is Definitely Texan. Mr. David R. Williams, a Texas Architect, Has Used as His Inspiration the Fine Old Houses Scattered Down the Early Years of This State. An Example Is Seen Here. On the Left Is a House of Old Castroville, Having Typical Lines of an Early Texas Period. On the Right Is a Modern House in Coralcana, the F. B. McKie Residence, Designed by Mr. Williams.

A Japanese Garden

Like a Bird Song, It Sings of Exquisite Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

A MINIATURE mountain topped by a wind-blown pine is the center of this Japanese garden. Some call it a "rockery" but it is quite different from the usual rock garden of which the Pacific Northwest has an abundance. The charm of the garden and its distinction is in its display of the Japanese genius for making miniature landscapes.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Wind-Blown Pine on Top of the Mountain—in Miniature.

The garden was developed by Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Mukai for the sake of a garden and with no thought of display. Mr. Mukai's business is strawberries, sixty acres of them, and the garden was incidental; when trucks and tractors could be spared from the berries, they were used for carting in rocks; from this foundation the garden grew until today the garden is more famous than the strawberries.

The garden was incidental but never casual. Mrs. Mukai, whose father in Japan was a landscape artist, made the blue prints from which the garden was made and superintended its development. Each detail is studied; the arresting beauty of a dwarfed Japanese quince with its deep coral blossoms beside a perfectly grown forget-me-not against gray granite was planned that way.

The rocks are very important in the garden and not simply a framework. One is made conscious of the beauty of rocks. It is almost as though the flowers were there to enhance their grandeur. One is a nine-ton boulder half buried in the earth. Some are volcanic, others sharply cleavaged basaltic pieces; and smaller ones were gathered from as far as east of the Cascades. A few are grotesque and stick out like some old man of the mountain. One straight, prim rock is used to support a lazy conifer that droops sideways.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Two-Foot Tree

Subordinated to Landscape

Important as they are, the rocks are subordinated to the landscape and made to form ravines and rugged, craggy mountain sides, gulches, canyons and a deep, dark cavern with water dripping from the roof, water which comes from a concealed sprinkler and at the turn of a spigot.

With much patience and love conifer trees have been trained into miniatures. A native hemlock, which was a young tree growing on the ground when it was cleared for a home, has been pulled and restrained until it is no longer an American but a Japanese tree.

One of the charming touches is a wistaria, not allowed to go climbing but made into a delightful, little tree with its trunk supporting an umbrella of drooping blooms. The "shigatsu" or native Japanese cherry makes a happy neighbor for the wistaria.

Not the Usual Pool

Of course there is water in the garden, not the usual pool but something of a river and in places a gentle, summer pond and then, as it follows the rocks, it takes on the mood of a lake. An Indian canoe, built by a native Indian friend of the garden, idles among the rushes and a red carp lives somewhere under water and won't come up when strangers appear.

After all, a garden means flowers, and this garden is rich in flowers, yet they are restrained, never riotous. Azaleas are lovely in the spring among the rocks. Later a long battalion of iris marches by. Peony time is a wonderful one in which to visit the garden and so is the season of roses. The alpines, however, the rock plants and mosses that creep in between and peep out among the rocks are most admired.

Walking in the garden, climbing the "mountain" by its little trail, one realizes the delight of children with tiny things; tiny trees, tiny waterfalls and tiny, flower-studded mountain meadows where a tiny Heidi might play. One has, however, to imagine a little Japanese woman walking in her garden, for the artist never appears when visitors are about. Like a bird song from an unseen bird the garden may be enjoyed for the garden's sake alone. On clear, radiant days Mt. Rainier is close on the horizon—or is it Fujiyama!

K. A.

Hobbies and Hints

Experiments and Questions

Wharton, Texas

Dear Mr. Editor:

The Monitor of today was requesting letters again for the Hobby column, and considering the fact that I always read it, perhaps this communication will stimulate "trade," so to speak. My gardening is done by proxy, as I don't like worms or dirty fingers, and my husband seems to like both. At least, he loves to watch things grow, and I insist on his putting some time on flowers for me as well as vegetables.

This is going to be more of a questionnaire than a contribution. I know practically nothing about gardening—except what I have learned since I have been married—and my husband's knowledge is confined to vegetables. We are renting a house that has no shrubbery around, that faces south—and consequently needs something—and our expenses must be of an inexpensive nature. None of your contributors seem to be from this vicinity; and as we live in a rather unique atmosphere we are being very experimental. We live in a town on the Colorado River (not *the* Colorado), 50 miles from the Gulf, and are reported to have a rich top soil of 40 or 50 feet, which, however, grows some things and not others. My husband was interested to read the suggestion of using more potash when the plants grow too large.

Added to the peculiarities of the soil, we have the usual peculiarities of weather in the Gulf States. We planted our borders twice this year, and lost it all because of an unusually hard freeze in January and another in late March. So we don't know when to plant (if we want an early garden) as the summer comes so soon; and I would like to learn what to plant as a slight variety from zinnias and cornflowers.

So here goes with a lot of questions: Last year I bought and planted in March German iris and columbine. The iris bloomed and I moved them in early January from the lower end of a rose bed, where I thought perhaps they would be too damp, as it is boxed in. And this year they haven't bloomed once. The columbine bloomed last year and lasted through the hot summer without being parched, and the two freezes without being frozen. They bloomed well this spring, lasting until June—and now, very abruptly, two of them have died and the last is going. They are in a south border, but I don't think it is heat that got them, though it may be.

I have some hollyhocks for the first time—a half-dozen plants that managed to grow after the second planting (due to the weather). These I have set on the east side, and they are not doing so well. It may be due to excessive rains and cloudy days—but I am wondering if possibly they should be on the south or west.

We are trying a lilac that people say will not grow here. It has bloomed once (two blooms in March), and is at it again. I am cutting off each stem as it finishes blooming, following the suggestion of a recent article. I am also trying forsythia, deutzia and weigelia on the west side. Does forsythia need a frame to ramble on, or does one just let it grow?

I'll tell two successes that we have had, besides the reliable California poppy, so that you won't think our place has been completely barren of bloom. The plain dianthus, or pinks, were planted last February or March right in the border. They bloomed all through the hot summer and continued until the freeze in January. Even then they were not killed—and grew again and bloomed (after having been cut back) until late May. These are in the south borders. Around the base of a chinaberry tree that was killed this year we set out portulaca plants (after having tried twice to grow them from seed) in a heap of sandy soil and gravel that had been brought as a load of "dirt." And the profusion of bloom and variety of color are amazing and delightful.

In the roses we are finding the Briarcliffe superior to the Columbia, and the Templar and D. O. Dodd attractive red roses. We also have a Sensation that was a one-year plant this spring that looks as though it is going to be a profuse and sturdy bloomer.

I hope this letter will find response. I look for suggestions wherever I can find them. And the Hobby column is certainly a benefit as well as pleasure. I'll save the other numerous questions that bubble within, for a later date.

(Mrs.) B. B. M.

We suggest that you secure and study the nursery catalogues offered by dealers in your region. "What to plant and when" is likely to be handled in these. It is our experience that anyone with the interest to study catalogues can give himself a free course in horticulture thereby. Iris in the north are not likely to bloom the same season they are moved. August and September is our "moving time." Hollyhocks are biennials, blooming only the second year. Probably yours will be fine next season. And be sure that some new plants are started each late summer to insure bloom the following summer. Forsythia is loveliest when given plenty of space in which to spread. If you need to prune it, do so after blooming—or cut charming sprays of blossoms for the house each spring.—Editor.

★ ★ ★

Morning-Glories in Winter

Wellesley, Mass.

Dear Garden Hobbyists:

These last few winters we have been so delighted to find a new "flower-friend" for our window garden, and we hope other Monitor readers will enjoy welcoming this cheery visitor.

Our discovery came about in most unexpected fashion. One summer some house ferns were taken to the country for repotting and for a sojourn on the piazza filled with sea air and sunshine. Up this piazza several kinds of vines were clambering, among them the flowering bean and morning-glory, quick-growing annuals beloved of our grandmothers.

The following November, when the house ferns had been back for a month or more in their sunny window overlooking the city streets, a little green plant was discovered slowly unfolding near the edge of the pot.

Finally it was seen to be a morning-glory, and we said, "Well, of course it isn't a house vine, but it looks so cute—let's leave it and see what it will do."

It grew and grew, soon requiring a string upon which to run, spread out upon some cross-pieces of wire, began to bud, and finally blossomed for three months, producing in all 76 flowers!

In January a second seed was noticed pushing through the earth in the second pot of ferns. This plant outstripped its sister climber by giving us 142 blossoms! Each morning a flower would be waiting for us—for we always ran in to see them the first thing—and several times we were rewarded with as many as five lovely trumpet-shaped blooms.

You may be sure that all our friends in the apartment house—including the janitor and the ice man—shared the pleasure of this window garden.

Of course these self-sown seeds were unusually sturdy, especially since they had been buried so deep as to require two months to come to the surface. However, in the succeeding winters we have had good success with package seeds, the ordinary morning-glory, blue, pink or white, the large "heavenly blue" variety, and the lovely striped ones which a friend brought us from Italy. A little plant-food in the water (once or twice a season only) is helpful to the seeds when they are first coming up.

We have also made the discovery that by picking a few buds the night before and placing them in a vase of cool water, you may have a lovely "Glory" bouquet for the breakfast table—a thing which you cannot do if the flowers are picked in the morning, since they wither almost immediately.

(Mrs.) A. F. C.

Autumn Transplanting Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERENNIALS, shrubs and trees may be transplanted in the autumn with satisfactory results if done properly and sympathetic care is given during the few weeks intervening before winter comes. In planting spread the roots out well and be sure the plant is set at the right depth. Pack the soil firmly about the roots to make a close contact with the soil particles. When this has been done, a thorough soaking with water will further help to settle the soil about the roots.

Coming around a few days later to view your work, you are likely to find the soil drawn away from the more solid ground leaving a crack that bodes ill for the safety of the plant, so hoe about it and correct this condition.

With small shrubs and perennials a mulch of leaves or compost will be helpful as a winter protection, but things that are evergreen should not be covered, and no plant should be covered tightly.

Before planting is a good time to fertilize the soil, but it is advisable to keep manure away from contact with the roots. Putting it deep in the soil so the roots will eventually go to it is a good practice, but do not use manure at all with peonies and irises. A balanced fertilizer in moderation may be used, and bonemeal is safe to apply to any plant. Lightening the soil with leafmold, compost or commercial peat benefits all soils and suits virtually all plants.

A Head Start

Opinion may differ as to which is preferable, fall or spring planting. Fall planting has the obvious advantage that the plant will be able to make an earlier start in spring. This is possible because the plant has made root growth in the fall, and when warm weather comes in spring it is ready to grow without the check that occurs with spring planting.

If you are careful, you will lose scarcely a plant on account of winter weather, unless exceptional conditions prevail. Freezing itself does not hurt the plants unless the roots are exposed to the air or water freezes at the crown. The alternate freezing and thawing of the ground may have bad effects, but this is because heaving results and the roots dry out or ice freezes about the roots.

Spring a Busy Period

To be forehanded by planting in the fall is an important consideration as time in spring may then be devoted to other things that must be done in the garden. The average plant has a better chance of going through the winter unhurt if remaining where it has grown as the roots have contact with the soil and the plant is not easily heaved, while the plant set out in the fall has not this intimate connection established. However, careful planting with sympathetic attention after the materials are set out can virtually eliminate the danger of loss of plants in winter.

Obviously, all things should not be planted in the fall, as the nature of some is such as to make fall planting undesirable. Such are the fall blooming hardy asters, hardy chrysanthemums and the Japanese anemone. They should be planted in the spring, as one does not want to disturb them when in bloom. Some things must be planted in the fall, such as peonies and spring blooming bulbs.

A Day-Lily Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

Have you a shady place in your garden which seems difficult to beautify, a spot where very little, if any, sunshine penetrates, and which all summer long seems to reproach you with its barren aspect? One garden lover had such a problem, which has been solved so beautifully, and caused such favorable comment, it seemed worth telling others about.

A path from the house to the rear of the lot, a distance of some 25 or 30 feet, is in deep shade, the sunshine reaching here for only an hour or two each day. In reading over one of the commercial flower catalogues, we learned that the funkia or day lily loved and preferred the shade. This so-called "old-fashioned" lily, one of the last of the lily family to bloom, thrives in shady spots. Not only is the foliage green and luxuriant all summer, but in August and September each clump of lilies sends up from three to six stalks of pure white lilies, one opening on the stalk each morning, scenting up the entire garden with their sweetness.

This beautiful lily solved the problem of the shaded part of our garden. It multiplies rapidly and can be separated often, so ere long there is plenty for a border. It is very effective when planted in a circle under trees or against the house where no other flower will grow, its wide green leaves branching out in every direction, making an unusually attractive plant.

B. L. C.

Spring-Blooming Bulbs

And Hints on Where to Plant Them

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING-BLOOMING bulbs, indispensable in even the smallest garden, present a problem because of the ripening foliage which lingers until July. This is especially true in the little garden, where proximity makes the smallest defect glaring.

In the small garden it is not advisable to plant spring bulbs in large groups. Rather, let the bulbs be planted in groups of from 12 to 25, the groups placed at intervals along the borders of hardy plants. The taller kinds, such as tulips, hyacinths, and the narcissi, might be placed toward the rear, behind and between such perennials, as iris, phlox, and delphinium. These three perennials are especially suitable, their early growth helping to screen the bare earth and later to hide the ripening foliage of the bulbs. Daffodils and narcissi have the heaviest foliage, but fortunately it becomes quite limp and may be easily pushed out of sight, braided, or even wound into knots.

As a Foil

The small bulbs such as croci, snowdrops, scillas and chionodoxas, if used in the border, might be planted among the low-growing edging plants. The persistent gray-green foliage of Dianthus plumarius makes an effective foil for the gay colors of the early flowering bulbs, and will afford protection against the high winds and driving rains of March and April. One gardener found that snowdrops flowered much earlier if planted among the protecting leaves of the dianthus.

To be seen to advantage these small bulbs must be planted closely in groups of at least 25. If one has but a few bulbs, it is best not to use them in the border lest their small display be lost against the expanse of bare earth. A dozen snowdrops planted at the base of a tree make a charming picture. Or a low evergreen might provide a background for small groups of early flowering bulbs. But let's not have solid circles of bulbs around tree or evergreen, for then the flowers lose their charm and become mere splashes of gaudy color. Plant them in small colonies, just as they might be found growing in their native lands.

Early Flowering Perennials

While thinking of spring bulbs some consideration should be given to the early-flowering perennials which, outside of rock gardens, are too seldom seen. Foremost is the lavender-blue Phlox divaricata, so effective with cottage and Darwin tulips. Alyssum citrinum, a paler and less glaring yellow than saxatile, blooms very early. Forget-me-nots are nice for carpeting beneath pink and pale yellow tulips, or one might use Anchusa myosotidiflora, which has similar flowers but darker and more substantial foliage. This last-named plant is also known as Brunnera macrophylla. Mertensia virginica, whose pinkish buds open lavender-blue, is the tallest spring perennial and would be an excellent companion for the taller tulips.

The hardy condytufts, the chalk-white Iberis sempervirens and the lavender-tinted gibraltarica, bloom abundantly in early May. These are evergreen and for that reason are suitable as a background for the early bulbs. Violas are useful to carpet the soil beneath tulips and hyacinths. The bronze shades are excellent with Breeder tulips, while Sutton's Apricot combines well with violet and lavender Darwins. The fat smugness of hyacinths fresh from first-size bulbs may be overcome somewhat if they are seen among drifts of forget-me-nots.

R. S. W.

Potpourri

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here on my wooden mantel shelf,
Is potpourri made by myself.
Rose petals once like tinted shells,
Mignonette spires, and lily bells;
Lavender with its purple sprigs,
Rosemary's green-and-silver twigs,
Southernwood mingled leaf by leaf,
Mint, thyme, and sage, a scented sheaf;
Wallflower and clove carnation bloom:
They breathe about my little room
As if the brown dust gathered there
Still blossomed on the summer air.

Elizabeth Fleming.

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Tammany Blot On Party Name Stirs Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

of chances: would the injection of Mr. McKee into the campaign split Tammany's opposition and allow the Tiger to slip back into office? Some of his friends reason strongly to the contrary, pointing out that Mr. McKee would gain the independent Democratic vote, the conservative "gold" Democratic vote, the cautious Republican vote which distrusts Major LaGuardia's advanced liberalism, and the erstwhile supporters of Tammany Hall who would desert the sinking ship.

But there is always the old danger that the irreducible minimum of Tammany's votes would edge out its opposition. Evidences in Washington are that the President is today pondering over the political possibilities. How the McKee candidacy fares in the next two or three days will be an indication of Mr. Roosevelt's decision, for if Mr. McKee finally decides not to run it will be because the White House has considered the risk too grave, despite the commitments already given.

For the main thing, in the President's view, is to defeat Tammany, though he wishes simultaneously to bolster up the national position of the Administration Party.

Farley Weighs Chance Of McKee for Mayor Over Tiger and Fusion

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 — The scheme to drive a wedge into the Democratic mayoralty race in New York City that would break at one blow both the John F. Curry leadership of Tammany Hall and the Fusion movement and set up a new Democratic control here is going forward with the momentum of a juggernaut this week under the sponsorship of Postmaster-General James A. Farley.

Word is being awaited today of the acceptance by Mr. Joseph V. McKee of the invitation to run as standard bearer of the "independents" on a ticket that would draw from both the Fusion and organization Democratic slates. Men high in Democratic politics voiced confidence that Mr. McKee would accept, Mr. Farley himself being reported to have left this impression with several of his callers at the Democratic National Committee headquarters here yesterday.

It was declared that important district leaders in all five boroughs of the city had been won away from the John F. Curry lineup for Mayor John P. O'Brien to the McKee support and persuaded that Mr. McKee's chances of election over Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion bearer, were good.

Deny McKee Strength

Fusionists and the independents deny this. They are convinced that the demand for change in New York City's government this year has its root in a vital popular concern to get an honest, non-partisan administration of the city's business; that it is the Tammany system that is under fire, and that in the propaganda for running Mr. McKee independently as a candidate for Mayor there is to be found no slightest suggestion of an interest in good government—or anything more than a desire for control of the city machine.

These observers declare that the mayoralty is by no means in the McKee "bag." They admitted that he would draw from the strength of Major LaGuardia, both with regard to the "business vote" and by reason of the prestige counted on by his supporters from the implied, if not official, approval of his candidacy by the President, but they estimate that the Fusionists have at least a 50-50 chance to win.

Independent Democrats and Fusionists meanwhile are following up the plea made by Mr. George Henry Payne, a Republican prominent in the reform movement, directly to the President last week to cause him to keep hands off on the situation. They are making it clear that this applies also to Mr. Farley, since participation by him in the fight would give the McKee candidacy the aspect of having administration backing.

Borrows Candidates

With Mr. McKee's acceptance seemingly awaiting only assurance of a sympathetic Board of Estimate, his sponsors are busily sketching a ticket after this pattern, helping themselves freely both to the organization slate which fought the battle of the primaries and to the Fusion ticket. This would be calculated to draw strength from both opponents and reduce adverse campaign activities.

The more the situation develops, the more apparent it becomes to observers that the foray of the independents has its motivation in the drive to penalize the leaders of the obstruction move against the Roosevelt Presidential candidacy and to widen the political control of the Washington administration to hold the unprecedented gains made by the Democracy in 1932. In so far as New York City is concerned, it is seen to be as much a fight against Mr. Alfred E. Smith as against Mr. Curry.

Oh, Pshaw! No Ice In Washington's Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Sometimes Col. H. H. Dodge, historian, restorer and superintendent of Mount Vernon, has occasion to wish the public paid more attention to its early American art as well as history.

Last week, for example, he was personally conducting a group of women over the estate; a courtesy which time permits him to extend only to a favored few who are usually appreciative of the honor of seeing George Washington's home through the eyes of a recognized authority.

Reaching the ice-house, he was commenting on the completeness of the Washington establishment which, in effect, was an entirely self-sufficient community, when a grande dame of the middle west, raising a lorgnette, commented: "A palpable fraud. There was no ice in George Washington's time."

If only, Colonel Dodge thought sadly, she had noticed the picture of "Washington crossing the Delaware," which decorates a page in practically all the history textbooks.

Speedy Start Urged On NRA Works

(Continued from Page 1)

ing loans and grants, has no intention of giving any money away to any city."

All money loaned for municipal improvements, Mr. Ferebee explained, must be paid back and no loans will be made unless cities offer proper security. Cities which, in making application for loans, have intimated that they never expect to be called upon to repay their borrowings, had better change their ideas, he said, for the Government will collect every penny of its loans.

A good word was put in for "small-town America" by Mr. Francis J. Mulvihill, editor and field secretary of the Pennsylvania Association of Planning Commissioners, in addressing the American Society of Municipal Engineers' convention here.

"The town is coming into its own again," he declared. "Small-town America—and one-half of this nation is small-town America—even in the present confusion, is on a solid and firm foundation. They have few 'for rent' signs. They are not three months back in their installments. They have a roof over their heads and own it. They are not going hungry (they grow their own food). While others are idle, they have work and do work.

Replanning Needed

"Cities take up planning to save them from themselves or to become what they hope to be or might achieve. The problems are complex, difficult to solve, costly to carry out, with the proportion of accomplishment less. Planning here is more often a matter of replanning or beginning all over again.

"Smalltown America and rural communities take up planning to make the best of what they have got where they are. The problems are more simple, easier to solve, not costly to carry out, with a greater proportion of accomplishment. Planning here is more a matter of improvement."

He cited recent federal figures showing that 451 cities (communities of more than 10,000 population), and 345 towns have planning commissions.

"Until every town is equipped to serve the modern needs of its people, planning commissions will have work to do," Mr. Mulvihill said, pointing out that less than one-fifth of them have such commissions today.

"Sane and wise fundamental principles of sound planning have been applied and are practiced in some towns," he said, giving the following as good examples, especially of industrial and residential decentralization: Kohler, Wis.; Radburn, N. J.; Mariemont, Ohio; Kingsport, Tenn.; Alcoa, Tenn.; Hershey, Penna.; Kistler, Penna.; Longview, Wash., and Boulder City, Colo.

Radio Programs

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural Markets, E. J. Rowell.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 "Today's Queen of the Air."
6:05 Jack and Jerry Foy, soloists.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Time; temperature; sport review; weather; "Famous Sayings."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 NBC, National Advisory Council: "Saving by Planning."
7:45 NBC, Don Carney's Dog Stories.
8:00 NBC, "The Lead Tornado," sketch.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Rollickers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Memories."
9:30 "Barn Dance."
10:00 NBC, Pedro Via's Orchestra.
10:30 Organ recital.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature; sport review.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 p. m.—NBC soloist.
8:30 NBC, Piano duo.
8:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
9:00 "The Evening Tattler."
9:30 News; soloist.
9:45 Sports Review.
10:00 Popular program.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Eddie East and Ralph Dumke; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch; orchestra.
10:30 Phil Baxman's Baystaters; soloists.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Benny Meroff's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Mirth Parade."
5:15 CBS, The Melodeers, quartet.
5:30 CBS, "Jack Armstrong," sketch.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 Time; baseball; temperature; news; weather.
6:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.
6:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
6:45 "The Merry-Go-Round."
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge," sketch.
7:15 CBS, "Just Plain Bill," sketch.
7:30 Political talk.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Boswell sisters, vocal trio.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:45 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
9:00 CBS, California Melodies.
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organ.
10:30 CBS, Ted Husing; Barbara Maurel; Hummingbirds Trio; orchestra.
10:45 "Football—Officiating Experiences," Jack Ingersoll.
10:50 Weather; temperature; news; time.
11:00-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Skippy," children's serial.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, "Rangers," sketch.
6:30 CBS, Betty Barthell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
7:15 "In the Masters' Music Room."
7:30 Program from Revere Beach.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Bertie Broous; piano team; guitar.
8:15 "The House of the Lotus Bud." sketch.
8:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
9:00 Harry E. Rodgers, organ.
9:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
9:45 Baseball; time; news; temperature; weather.
10:00 CBS, "The Legend of America," drama.
10:30 Charles F. Lindsley, reading with organ.
10:45 CBS, Howard Barlow conducting New World Symphony Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Columbia News Service.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Rita Coughlin, songs.
5:15 Wilfred Gotreau, violinist.
5:30 Program from Revere Beach.
5:45 "Silver Strings," instrumental.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Gypsy Fiddles," instrumental.
6:30 "Song pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:45 Inverness Serenaders.
8:00 "Evening Reveries."

For Wednesday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
8:00 NBC, Morning Devotions.
8:15 NBC, Don Hall Trio.
8:30 Time; weather; temperature.
8:33 NBC, Lew White, organist.
9:00 NBC, Virginia Reade, talk.
9:30 NBC, Breakfast Club.
10:00 NBC, Four Southern Singers.
10:15 NBC, Clara, Lu 'n' Em.
10:30 NBC, Today's Children, sketch.
10:45 Message to scholarship winners of Burroughs Newsboy Foundation.
11:00 NBC, "Singing Strings."
11:15 Women's Club News.
11:30 NBC, Rhythm Rambers.
11:45 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Eva Taylor, songs.
12:15 p. m.—Time; weather; temperature.
12:18 New England Agriculture.
12:30 NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 "Street and Highway Safety."
1:35 Organ Miniatures, Doris Tirrell.
1:45 NBC, "Smack Outs."
2:00 NBC, "Musical Originalities."
2:30 Singers; chorus.
2:35 Concert recital.
3:00 NBC, "Betty and Bob," sketch.
3:15 NBC, Words and Music.
3:30 Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 NBC, "Southern Symphonies."
4:30 NBC, Morin Sisters, vocal.
4:45 "The Dawn of a School Year," talk
5:00 Agricultural Markets, E. J. Rowell.
5:15 NBC, Scottish Regiment Band.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 "Today's Queen of the Air."
6:05 Jack and Jerry Foy, songs.
6:15 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; temperature; sport review; weather; "Famous Sayings."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy," sketch.
7:15 Kay Fayro, songs.
7:30 NBC, Richard Himber's Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, Mystery sketch.
8:30 Popular program.
8:45 NBC, "Red Davis," drama.
9:00 NBC, Talk, Patrick J. Hurley.
9:15 NBC, "Three Jesters," vocal.
9:30 NBC, Russian Symphonic Choir.
10:00 NBC, American Legion sketch.
10:30 Platinum Syncopators.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature; sports review.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 a. m.—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
8:05 "Looking Over the Morning Paper."
8:15 Shopping Service.
8:30 NBC, "Cheerio" Program.
9:00 Clothes Institute.
9:15 NBC, Landt Trio and White.
9:30 NBC, Bradley Kincaid, Mountain Boy.
9:45 NBC, Fiorenda Trio.
10:00 Reese and White, Silver Minstrels.
10:15 NBC, Young Artists Trio.
10:30 NBC, The Three Scamps.
10:45 NBC, Cooking talk, Betty Crocker.
11:00 Friendly Kitchen Program.
11:15 NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 NBC, Interior Decorating; organ.
11:45 NBC, Fields and Hall, songs.
11:55 "What's New in the World."
12:00 noon—NBC, Gene Arnold's Commodores.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 "A Bit of This and a Bit of That."
1:15 NBC, Four Horsemen; male quartet.
1:30 NBC, Rex Battle's Concert Ensemble.
2:00 NBC, Dick Fiddler's Orchestra.
2:30 New England Radio Kitchen.
3:00 Del Castillo's Album.
3:30 NBC, Woman's Radio Review.
4:00 News; stock quotations.
4:15 NBC, Pop Concert.
4:30 NBC, Texas Cow Girl.
4:45 NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:00 NBC, Dansante; dance music.
5:15 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Adventures of Tom Mix."
5:45 NBC, "The Wizard of Oz," sketch.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler."
6:30 News; soloist.
6:45 "Weather Man."
7:00 NBC, Charlie Leland; orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Revue: Popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; George Olsen's Music.
8:30 "Stage Show of the Air."
9:00 NBC, NRA Talk, Patrick J. Hurley.
9:15 "Salute"; sketch; music.
9:30 Edward Jardon; Marjorie Dunn; Rakov and Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard Music; male quartet.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:30 a. m.—Sunrise Melodies; organ.
7:15 Weather; news; time.
7:30 Record selections; shopping news.
9:00 Nine O'clock Revue.
9:25 "The Mystic Glove."
9:30 CBS, "Waltz Dreams."
9:45 "Roving Shopper."
10:00 Buddy Clark, songs.
10:15 CBS, "Bill and Ginger," songs.
10:30 Beauty talk.
10:45 CBS, Pedro de Cordoba; Osborne Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, "Kitchen Close-ups."
11:15 CBS, "Four Showmen," quartet.
11:30 CBS, Tony Wons, "Are You Listenin'?"
11:45 Shop news; time; news; weather; temperature.
12:00 Noon—CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Smiling "Ed" McConnell.
12:30 CBS, News flashes.
12:35 CBS, "Concert Miniatures."
1:00 CBS, Marie, Little French Princess.
1:15 Record selections; shopping news.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
2:30 CBS, Dan Russo's Orchestra.
2:45 CBS, The Captivators.
3:00 Benefit game, Boston Braves vs. Boston Red Sox, from Braves Field, reported by Fred Hoey.
3:15 CBS, Jack Brooks's Orchestra.
3:30 CBS, "Jack Armstrong," sketch.
3:45 CBS, Round Towners, quartet.
4:00 Time; baseball; temperature; news; weather.
4:15 Yankee Singers; chorus.
4:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
4:45 Brusiloff Orchestra; soloists.
5:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge," sketch.
5:15 CBS, "Just Plain Bill," sketch.
5:30 CBS, Dolph Martin's Orchestra; Travelers Quartet.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Harriet Lee; vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 Talk, Joseph A. Maynard, port collector.
8:45 "The Voice of the Cello."
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.
10:00 CBS, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Milton Berle, Harry Richman.
10:30 Sid Reinherz, Charles Conom.
10:45 "Football—1933 Rules," Jack Ingersoll.
10:50 Weather; temperature; news; time.
11:00 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organ.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:30 a. m.—Popular Pleasantries; organ.
9:00 CBS, Little Jack Little.
9:15 Record selections; shopping news.
10:00 CBS, Grant, Graham, and Coughlin, vocal trio.
10:15 "Memory Lane," Melvin Crowell, baritone.
10:30 CBS, "In the Luxembourg Gardens."
10:45 Ambassadors: dance music.
11:00 Cooking School.
11:15 Question and Answer Man.
11:30 Record selections; shopping news.
12:00 noon—Francis J. Cronin, organist.
12:30 p. m.—Stocks; farm flashes.
1:00 Program from Revere Beach.
1:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Mischa Raginsky's Ensemble.
2:00 Record selections; shopping news.
3:00 Weather; news; time.
3:15 CBS, Pickard Family.
3:45 SCBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
4:15 CBS, Columbia Artist Recital.
4:30 "Musical Interlude."
4:35 CBS, Mark Warnow's Novelty Orchestra.
5:00 CBS, "Skippy," children's serial.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, "Rangers," sketch.
6:30 CBS, Vera Van; orchetra
6:45 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:00 Baseball; time; news; weather.
7:15 Cosmopolitans, instrumental trio.
7:30 Program from Revere Beach.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
8:15—Clara, Bee and Eda, vocal trio.
8:30 CBS, The Metropolitans, Andre Kostelanetz, conductor.
9:00 Harry E. Rodgers, organist.
9:30 Rhythm Twins, vocal.
9:45 Baseball; time; news; temperature; weather.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Alexander Woollcott, "Town Crier."
10:45 CBS, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Patrick J. Hurley, NRA speaker.
11:15 CBS, Columbia News Service.

Who?
THE WIZARD!
Wizard of What?
THE WIZARD OF OZ!
On the air now—in a wonderful new Program for Children! Parents and teachers will like it, too! Presented by JELL-O.
EVERY MONDAY—
WEDNESDAY—FRIDAY
Over NBC, WEAF Network
5:45 p. m. Eastern Standard Time
★ TUNE IN! ★

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave.—Private apartment, living room, bath, large kitchen; very desirable; also rooms; opp. The Mother Church. MRS. GIFFORD. Comm. 7862.

COUNTRY BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Delightful old homestead, modernized. 4 open fireplaces, excellent cuisine; every opportunity for rest and recreation; private school on same estate offers French, Art, Music and other interests; $17.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

AGENCIES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors; great assortment 21 folders; also gift wrappings, every day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOERLA, Fitchburg, S-25, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-38, Watertown, New York.

PART-TIME HELP wanted to introduce our line of "Works Worthy of Perpetuation"; liberal commissions and practical sales helps; see our advertisement in Educational page of today's Monitor; name of our other Monitor-advertised books will be sent on request. Write Director of Sales, Associated Authors Service, 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Illinois.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS FOR beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie for women, children; experience unnecessary, commission. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 350 Indianapolis, Ind.

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PROSE WORKS or TEXT BOOKS, all sizes, thumb notched; no weekly changes; permanent; TEXT BOOK indexed mailed on 3 days' free trial. RAPID PAGE FINDER, 7744 Dale, St. Louis, Mo.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate, Insurance
Appraisals, Property Management
Our 25 years' experience will be of value to you in the important selection of your home or investments.
Ohnewald & Denlinger
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937-8

APARTMENTS TO LET

1240 and 1563 Beacon St. Carefully restricted buildings, conveniently planned apartments of 5-7 rooms, completely redecorated, electric refrigeration; $80-$100. K. & N. NEWHALL, 79 Milk Street, Boston. Liberty 7414.

APARTMENTS—1 room from $25, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $80, 8 $65, steam heated; some refrigeration. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. KEN. 1839. Free auto service.

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924 Beacon St., at new subway entrance, second floor, large living room, open fireplace, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigeration; quiet building; $40. Tel. Long 2288.

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948 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
1-2-3-room suites; near Boylston St.; 24-hour elevator and telephone switchboard service. Apply on premises.

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2-3 and 6-room suites with kitchenettes, elevator service. Apply on premises.

To carefully selected tenants
7-8 rooms, 68 Ashford St., $55-$60; 6 rooms, sun parlor, 141 Winfield St., $30-$35; completely modernized, heated, electric refrigeration. F. K. & N. NEWHALL, 79 Milk St., Boston, Liberty 7414.

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7-8 rooms, 68 Ashford St., $55-$60; 6 rooms, sun parlor, 141 Winfield St., $30-$35; completely modernized, heated, electric refrigeration. F. K. & N. NEWHALL, 79 Milk St., Boston, Liberty 7414.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Park Slope, 180 Sterling Place—Attractively furnished 3-room apartment. Frigidaire; both subways. No. 8-7351. JOHNSTON.

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PRACTITIONER'S office, Pershing Square Building, New Rochelle, N. Y.; available 2 days weekly; terms attractive. Tel. Larchmont 1420.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD., 3637 York Road—Home cooked meals; rooms, some private baths; hot water heat; permanent, transients; walking distance First Church; garages. Un. 4690.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 9-11 Centre St.—Attractively furnished, sunny room, private bath; single rooms, running water; long-established private boarding house; most convenient location in town; verandas; private garage; moderate price; references. Tel. Longwood 9085.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 41 Park St.—Rooms, one with private bath; home cooking; garage. Telephone LONG. 8737. MRS. STRATTON.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 12 Concord Avenue—Private family for woman students, studio suite with board, single rooms with board; furnace heat and open fireplaces; references required. University 3313-M.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Take few paying guests in fine home; large, comfortable rooms; excellent food, enjoyable surroundings. 50 Hemilton Ave. Tel. N. R. 1266.

NEW YORK CITY, 523 West 112 (Apt. 71)—Refined business woman desires lady to share large, sunny living room; highly recommended home and meals.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single or double rooms; private family; home atmosphere; prices reasonable. MRS. KAPLAN, 351 Montauk Ave.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive rooms at reasonable prices; meals optional. OBERO, 130 Broadway. Tel. Lyn 8603.

NEW YORK CITY, 166 West 72nd—2 ladies will share lovely apartment; elevator; central; privileges; sound-proof building; $7 weekly, or room share young lady $5; no other roomers. Trafalgar 7-8564.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway-70th (Apt. 4-G)—Immaculate, newly painted and redecorated rooms, all conveniences, elevator; transients. Trafalgar 7-1927.

N. Y. C., 140 West 71 (Apt. 5 J)—One beautiful double, 1 single room; reasonable, conveniences; Christian Scientist preferred; references.

N. Y. C., 522 W. End Ave.—Attractive, furnished front room, private bath, private family, in apartment; reasonable. Trafalgar 7-3069.

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th—Large beautifully furnished room, private bath; near church, subway; refined home; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave. (Apt. 44)—Two large, single bedrooms; close Drive, Juilliard, Columbia, all transportation. University 4-7683.

PHILADELPHIA, 4112 Pine St.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, third floor, home atmosphere; convenient location; moderately priced.

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SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

STUDENTS, teachers and professional people find an attractive home at MISS OESTMANN'S, 362 Comm. Ave.; COM. 4178, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE LEWSONIA WELCOMES CHILDREN, school age; individual care; close proximity N. Y. C., 6-11 160 St., Beechhurst, L. I. Independence 3-7563.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

"HOPE ACRES"—Small home for children needing special care; trained, experienced workers in charge. Address South Lincoln, Mass. or telephone Wayland 194-5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TORONTO, ONT.—An accountant, 27 years of age, broad experience, can take full charge of complete set of books and office. Phone HUGHES at LLoydbrook 9214.

YOUNG, reliable man seeks employment; well educated, adaptable, excellent driver, capable of executing work requiring use of several languages. T-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH woman connected formerly with one of the best N. Y. C. decorators will make or remodel your lamp shades at your or her home. 44 West 68th St., N. Y. C. BLAS. Schuyler 4-1804.

PRIVATE or social secretary stenographer desires position; excellent education and experience; will travel. Write Box T-13, Suite 2240, 300 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SECRETARY—Fine arts training, assistant bookkeeper; 7 years' business experience; law, finance, mail order, advertising, horticulture; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box O-20, Suite 2240, 300 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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Daily Features

For the Scrapbook

Sayings of John Wanamaker

Friendship is not a cake that you can put away in the cupboard. It is something to be shared with others.

The human mind is an empty furnace unless the coals of learning are put in it and the fires are kept burning by persistent study.

Some men cannot manage a calf, but they are always willing to carry an ox.

Nothing happens of itself.

A crooked road is always the longest way around.

If we could only make our hands move as actively as our tongues, what wonders we should accomplish!

Uprightness is even better capital than executive ability.

No man ever did anything worth while in this world who was not criticized by somebody.

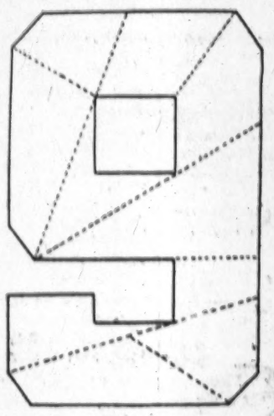
Moderate profits will not make money quickly, but a long experience proves that it is much the best way to make money surely.

Carelessness in business, even in little things, is its worst moth.

Very few pleasures are let on long leases.

Any man that is afraid of being supplanted ought to be supplanted.

Figure Puzzle No. 9



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(Continued)

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All Nature

Cotton

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

INDIA is the oldest cotton-producing country in the world. The use of cotton was, of course, well known to the Egyptians and Babylonians 400 years before the Christian era, and the Greeks and Romans also knew of its usefulness. When Columbus sailed the Atlantic he found it in cultivation in the western world, though not to any large extent.

Today about three-fourths of the world's supply comes from North and South America. The greater part of this comes from the southern states, although Mexico and Brazil are producing more and more. In the Old World, India, and Malay Peninsula, northern Africa, and warm parts of central Asia are the production centers.

To the cotton expert there are several varieties of cotton, but "long staple" (fibers more than an inch in length) and "short staple" are the common terms. The seeds of the cotton (nature having provided the fluffy fibers to waft the seeds away) were formerly destroyed; but now they are the basis of an "oil industry" which enjoys a gross business of $200,000,000 yearly.

Flowers vary in color from white to yellow, with purple spots at the base. They resemble mallow blossoms—being a member of the mallow family. At the base of the blossoms are green heart-shaped bracts, squares, in the middle of which the fruit or cotton boll develops. Leaves are many lobed and more or less sprinkled with small black dots.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Cupfuls (A. B.)—The correspondent, commenting on the remark in this department that "She drank two cupfuls of chocolate" is the accepted way of expressing the thought [if she drank from one cup), and that "She drank two cups full" suggests the use of two separate cups, says:

> One cannot drink a "cupful" of anything; one drinks it empty. Should not the sentence read: "She drank two full cups of chocolate"?

We cannot escape the thought that the gentleman must have written this with a sly wink or with his tongue in his cheek. Of course, one can drink a cupful or ten cupfuls, for "cupful" means "as much as a cup will hold; in cookery, a half pint" (Webster's).

Let us take another case:

> (1) She gave me three handfuls of cherries.
> (2) She gave me three hands full of cherries.
> (3) She gave me three full hands of cherries.

No. 1 tells us that she thrice dipped in a hand and gave the contents; No. 2 suggests three separate hands (!) full of cherries; No. 3 is unidiomatic.

But to return to the inquirer's question: We fail to see much difference (so far as number of cups is concerned) between "two cups full" and "two full cups."

The correspondent cites what he considers to be an analogous situation:

> One hears: "I don't think such and such is the case"; but it should be: "I think such and such is not the case." Certainly people do not mean that they don't think; and yet this expression is used by the best intellects in this country.

Here is a faulty expression we can unite in deploring. It was discussed rather fully in this department on June 26, 1933.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

150

In the office building in which I used to work when I was in Chicago said the speaker there was a rather large and roomy show room which was located almost exactly at head of the flight of stair steps. In this traveling representatives of various commercial houses could arrange their wares for display purposes

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Children's Corner

The Silver Gull

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Douglas visited Grandma, his favorite playmate was the Silver Gull. No, not one of those lovely, swooping, circling birds which you feed down on the beach sands! But a circling high-flying plane which always flew in wide circles, round and round and round, high above Grandma's little home, then went back again to the south.

Many other planes flew overhead, for the airport was just four miles across the pasture land which began at Grandma's green hedge. But this plane always flew in circles until Douglas could recognize it and had named it The Silver Gull.

He liked to slip through the gap in the hedge and run across the pasture, with arms wide out from his shoulders, making believe that he, too, was a Silver Gull, flying high!

But today, as he watched across the hedge towards the south, Douglas was not as happy as usual, for the very last thing Mother had said, as she drove away, was: "Remember your promise, Son. Not to go through the hedge again until I give you permission."

There were lots of things inside the hedge—but of course that meant that he couldn't pretend he was flying with the Gull. And besides! some day The Silver Gull was coming down to carry Douglas away up and up into the blue.

Had not a note, tied to a little parachute thing, come dropping down one day on the pasture land as the plane flew overhead? And the note had said, when he carried it to Grandma!

"Some day, Little Boy Down There, I'm coming down to pick you up and take you on my silver wings away up into the blue. Your loving friend,
"The Silver Gull."

* * *

"Look, look, Grandma!" Douglas shouted excitedly, as he caught sight of his silver playmate. "Come quickly!"

Grandma came hurrying out to watch and wave at the Gull, and to smile at Douglas' happy face.

Then he remembered his promise again, and his face lost some of its light. He couldn't go through the hedge today—not any more until Mother herself gave him permission. What if the Gull should come down today?

"It is coming down—oh Grandma, it's coming down and I mustn't go through the hedge . . ."

Big teams welled up in Douglas' eyes, and his lip quivered.

Round and round the plane circled, lower than ever before, lower and lower. Suddenly it was perfectly still except for the slowly turning propeller.

Douglas held tightly to Grandma's hand to help him remember his promise.

Someone jumped out of the plane, came running toward them across the pasture land. Waving. Beckoning!

Douglas suddenly dropped Grandma's hand and ran through the gap in the hedge just as fast as a little boy could run.

No—he hadn't forgotten his promise! Douglas was very proud of keeping promises.

But he could go through the hedge now because there was his mother giving him permission. Wasn't it Mother waving to him to come to meet her?

* * *

"Aren't you glad you kept your promise, Son?" asked Mother, as she hugged him tight. "If you hadn't stayed inside the hedge, The Silver Gull would never have come down to land in the pasture. And that is why I asked you to stay out until I gave you permission."

Douglas might be a very small boy but he had learned a very big lesson, and after this—

"Well, I'm pretty glad I've learned to keep a promise!" said Douglas happily.

And he looked toward The Silver Gull, waiting to take him up for the promised ride "up into the blue."

Worth Knowing

THE OCCUPANT OF A HOUSE IN SAUSALITO, CALIF MUST GO UP INTO THE ATTIC TO TAKE HER CAR OUT

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Family Trees

A girl who found time hanging heavily on her hands, while waiting to get a position as governess in Boston, began looking up her ancestors, who came over in the early days. She visited the Historical and Genealogical Society and the State House Library, and consulted registers of old churches. She wrote home the results to a cousin who was interested in ancestral trees. The cousin was delighted, and sent her a check to look up some more details. She now earns a tidy bit doing this interesting work for others. Miss Anne M.

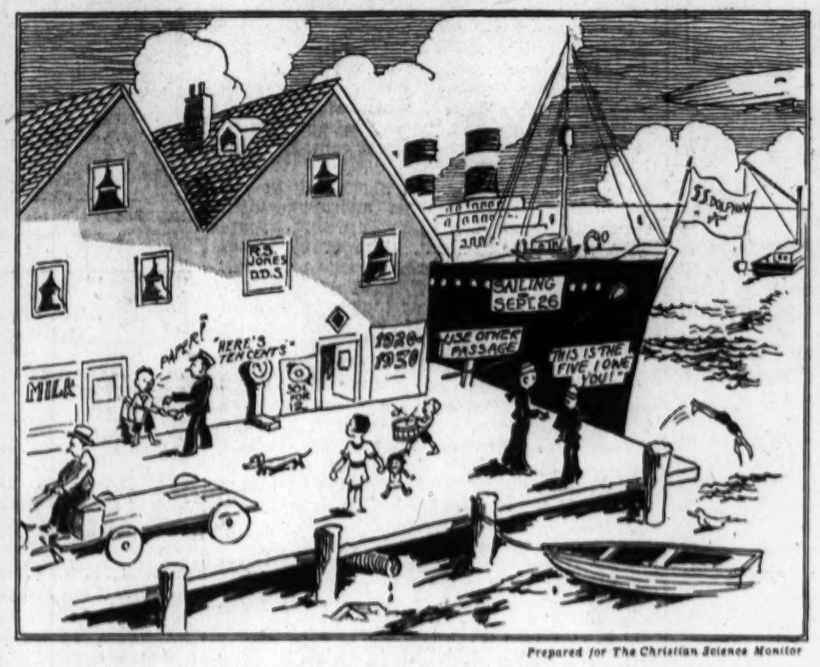
Remodeling Hats

For many years I have remodeled old hats for myself, relatives, and friends. Having a special liking and gift for this work, I decided, last spring to solicit work in the homes of women in the large city near which I live, charging by the hour. I kept busy until late in the summer; and I found it remunerative enough to take up the work this fall as a business. Mrs. A. F.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

PRACTICE yourself, for heaven's sake, in little things; and then proceed to greater.
—EPICTETUS

Letter Puzzle 'D'



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

How many things beginning with the letter "D" can you find in this picture? Send your list to the Feature Editor. Four weeks from today the names of all readers who report 30 or more objects will be printed.

In Lighter Vein

Fortunate

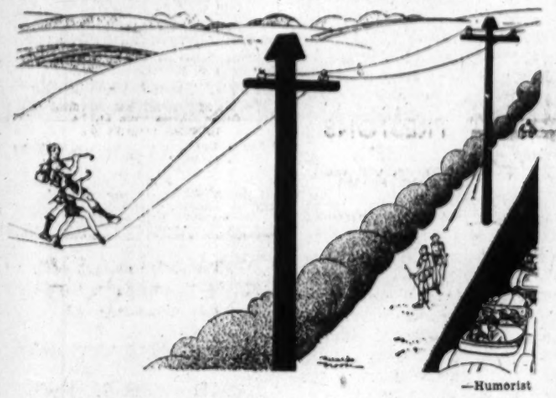
Lady (excitedly): "I saw a mouse in my apartment."

Janitor: "Well, well! Other people pay money to go to the movies to see one."

Quiet, Eh?

"Why did you buy your son a saxophone?"

"Well, he made so much to do about it that I decided to get him one to keep him quiet."



The Wire-Walkers Enjoy a Hiking Holiday.

—Humorist

Steady Work

Bill had been working in a china ore only a few days when he broke valuable vase. The manager called him to the office and said: "The vase which you broke was worth $30. I have ordered that $1 a week be taken out of your salary until you have paid for the broken article."

Bill grinned. "Well, that's sure good news to me to hear that I'm going to have steady work."

Too Long

Client: "Are prices reduced in this hotel if one stays more than a week?"

Porter: "I can't say. Nobody has ever stayed more than a week."—*Vart Hem* (Stockholm).

Proof of Character

Judge: "Do you know anybody who can vouch for your good character?"

Accused: "Yes, the chief of police."

The chief of police is called.

Judge: "But he says he does not know you."

Accused: "What more do you want? I have lived in his police area for 20 years and he does not know me!"—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

The Real Story

The old yarn is misleading.

Here's how the trick was done:

The hare was pinched for speeding.

And so the tortoise won.

—*Rosalie Rip-Saw.*

Not an Ill Wind

Maid (having dropped expensive vase): "Those colored bits will look lovely in the rockery, ma'am."—*London Opinion.*

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Cocoa and Chocolate—are both prepared from the seeds or beans of a tropical tree, Theobroma cacao.

Canada's greatest industry—is pulp and paper manufacturing. The Dominion exports more pulp and paper than all other countries in the world combined.

Brevities

Humorist: All the lights in a block of London flats went out for 10 minutes. A resident who spent the time endeavoring to finish his bath is of the opinion that it's time somebody invented luminous soap.

Philadelphia Inquirer: We often wonder where the cloakroom girls in hotels get the quarter that is placed suggestively on the plate reserved for the ransom money of hats.

Humorist: An American statesman says he has no idea what he will come across on his next visit to England. The Atlantic, we suppose.

Atchison Globe: No, we don't practice all we preach. We haven't enough time to do that.

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The Completed House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Westminster, B. C.

AN EXPERIENCE that recently came to the notice of the writer strikingly demonstrated that supply is ever at hand, whether the medium of exchange known as money is present or not.

A widow was living in a small house near the front of a large country lot, where a large, uncompleted dwelling stood. This had been begun by the husband, but was now awaiting completion by the son, a young lawyer in the city.

He had, however, his own family to provide for, and a number of unexpected expenses kept postponing the work. Using his own spare time during the summer, he got the frame boarded in, the windows in place, and the walls partly shingled. Then, for a time, all seemed hopeless. But faith insisted that the house would yet be finished. And so it was.

The winter snows had scarcely vanished when a laborer walked into the lawyer's office one day and stated that he was a carpenter. He added that he had bought two lots in the rear of the property taken over by the son. No access to these lots existed except over the property already mentioned, and he would, he said, in return for a written agreement giving him a "right of way," be willing to finish the exterior of the house and do a certain amount of work inside. The exchange was happily agreed to, with benefits for both parties.

The lawyer later met with a piece of unforeseen good fortune and was able to do the little remaining work on the home and furnish it comfortably. As for the carpenter, on being told that certain trees would have to be cut down to comply with insurance regulations (for the hillside was heavily wooded), he immediately offered to fell them and "go shares" after he had sawed and chopped them.

The offer was accepted, and in this way everyone concerned secured firewood for the next year, proof positive to one, at least, of Scripture measure "heaped up, pressed down, and running over."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Stifling News at the Source

THE policy adopted by the Soviet Government during recent months of forbidding resident foreign correspondents to leave Moscow without special permission is calculated inevitably to cast grave suspicion on the possibility of reporting news from the Soviet capital with complete and uninhibited accuracy. Many of the most important and interesting developments in the Soviet Union, especially the progress and results of the huge experiment in placing agriculture on a state and collectivized basis can be observed and described at first hand only if the correspondent takes occasional trips in the country districts.

But apparently the Soviet Government had strong and compelling reasons for not desiring the presence of experienced foreign observers in the rural areas of Russia, especially in the Ukraine and North Caucasus. During several months, no correspondent received permission to visit these regions.

One does not require a very keen sense of conjectural probability to recognize a connection between persistent reports of famine in these normally fertile grain-producing areas and the extraordinary unwillingness of the Soviet authorities to tolerate the presence there of journalistic observers with the experience and knowledge of Russian conditions that are naturally associated with residence in Moscow.

Under the circumstances one must reserve judgment as to the amount and extent of hunger which various provincial districts of Russia experienced during the last winter and spring. But where there is such a jealous impatience of outside observation there must be something to hide; and it seems fairly obvious that if the Russian rural population had been enjoying the modest Soviet equivalent of three square meals a day, the visits of foreign correspondents would have been welcomed, not administratively forbidden.

The raising of the ban on freedom of travel after the invariable autumn improvement of the food situation has set in does not, of course, diminish the significance of the fact that during the months when seasonal food difficulties are sharpest, the Soviet authorities very effectively barred foreign journalistic observation of the hardships of its rural areas.

The right of the Soviet Union, as a sovereign state, to bar foreign newspaper correspondents from its rural regions, or, for that matter, to exclude them from the country altogether, is incontestable. But the expediency of exercising this right is, to put it mildly, open to question.

The degree of credence accorded to every hostile report emanating from outside the Soviet Union is naturally, and not altogether unjustly, proportioned to the freedom which journalists in Moscow enjoy in making and recording their observations. It may be doubted whether the most severe judgment on conditions in the Ukraine and the North Caucasus pronounced by a foreign observer would have had as unfavorable an effect on foreign opinion as the action of the Soviet authorities—quite unprecedented even in the dealings of other dictatorial governments with the foreign press—in slamming down the blinds and making an indefinitely large part of their territory a barred zone for foreign correspondents.

It is a familiar complaint of Soviet officials and sympathizers that their country is misunderstood and calumniated. No doubt the Soviet Union has intemperate critics, as well as intemperate admirers. But complaints of misunderstanding and misrepresentation have a strong flavor of hypocrisy so long as Soviet authorities, not content with censoring the cabled messages of correspondents, take away from them such a modest right as freedom for travel and study in the country where they are the accredited observers for their newspapers and news agencies.

Misplaced Blame

THE world is letting go its ancient habit of charging God with its disasters. Fortunately men are seeing today that earthquake, cyclone, disease and death are not "acts of God." Fresh evidence of this changing thought came out recently at the convention of the American Philosophical Association.

An illustrious guest, who read a paper to the association, rejected the idea that things are as they seem because God created them so. Recognizing evil as such, he declined to believe this world of cruel struggle and fierce competition was made in that form "by a benevolent and all-seeing God." Another speaker carried out this thought in an even more detailed fashion.

Utter separation between God and evil is found by Prof. John S. Marshall of Albion College, in carrying out the view he gave to the philosophical society. "The evil is not drawn from the final reality of absolute perfection or God," he declares. "Rather the evil is its own self. It has only a relative existence. It is without absolute character. It is not to be found in what Christians call the kingdom of heaven, and it should not be thought that God is its originator."

A great deal of unhappiness would be taken out of existence if men and women would accord to God a better character, and realize as does this professor that the All-Good does not send evil. Too many people never think about God until they have a calamity. Then they say God did it, rebel and grow bitter.

The problem of evil is not to be dodged, but neither is it to be solved by blindly attributing misfortune to the God who, the Bible emphatically says, is Love. When men give their heavenly Father the credit for more of the good and less of the evil, they will be nearer the truth which some far-seeing thinkers are pointing out—and will be happier.

A Blow at Fusion

NEW YORK CITY'S municipal election campaign appears to be drifting rapidly into the dangerous shoals of interference from Washington in a local situation and of subordinating the issue of good government in the city to national political considerations and ambitions.

Over the week-end the movement to run Mr. Joseph V. McKee as an independent candidate for mayor, if he will accept, apparently gained momentum, aided or instigated from the capital. The results of such overt or covert intrusion by the National Administration, either directly, or indirectly through his political aides and operators, would be threefold: It would make it more difficult for the Fusion candidates to overthrow Tammany and rescue the city from the unparalleled ineptitude, misgovernment and waste of the O'Brien and Walker administrations. It would reduce the Democratic primary election to a pretense by ignoring the voters' expressed wishes. It would submerge the issue of driving Tammany out of the City Hall in a battle for the control of the Democratic organization in the city, and through it of the State.

Such a movement, though it may have some worthy aspects, is in the main a dubious political intrigue. Any disposition of New York Democracy to clean its own house is commendable, but in this instance it comes very belatedly, so belatedly that it has more the appearance of saving the Tiger's skin—at a price—than of participating in his chastisement. The Farley and Flynn forces seem to have entered the field chiefly in order that they, rather than the Fusionists who have borne the brunt of battle, may be the legatees of Tammany power.

Of course, it is the aim of the Roosevelt Democracy and the main objective of James A. Farley, its political generalissimo, to obtain a working control of the party machinery throughout the United States. But good government groups, Republicans, independent Democrats and citizens generally in New York feel a justifiable grievance at the gratuitous injection of a third candidate for Mayor on the eve of a battle when the Tiger, badly scared, is on the run. Is party control more important to the Administration in Washington than the redemption of New York from Tammany is to residents of that city?

New Yorkers to whom getting from under the Tammany yoke and reëstablishing responsible municipal government means more than factional fights within the Democratic Party point out that the federal group had an opportunity in the primary, if it desired, to put forward anti-Tammany, anti-Curry and anti-O'Brien candidates. It would have required courage thus to come out in the open. Such a movement did not eventuate. Now that the voters of the party have expressed their preference in the method provided by law and custom—the primary—these critics rightly contend that for Washington to stretch its hand out to negative the primary results does not square with standards of even political sportsmanship.

The Federal Administration has consistently punished its New York enemies by withholding patronage. Have these federal appointments been reserved to thwart the wishes and objectives of independent citizens who are not interested in Democratic quarrels and as a reward to Democrats who are willing to join a political expeditionary force? Grover Cleveland did not let his enmity to Tammany lead him into that bog while President.

Presidents usually move cautiously to avoid coercion of local sentiment and action. Woodrow Wilson was once rebuffed for venturing to dictate how congressional elections should go at a time when major national policies were at stake. The present National Administration is courting a similar rebuke not only from organization and independent Democrats in New York, but also from citizens generally who have joined in a united effort to protect their homes and business from Tammany mismanagement and corruption and who are not disposed to surrender the prerogatives of self-government to Washington, especially on political grounds.

When Is a Dictatorship?

NINE countries—their number depending upon exactness of definition—are being governed in Europe today by régimes which fall readily within the classification of dictatorship. There are observers who, using perhaps a more attenuated application of the term, say that a dictator rules in the United States, and, to a lesser extent, finds expression in the concentrated power now resident in the British Cabinet. The situation is one in which clearness of perception is requisite in order to preserve those subtle yet important differences which divide dictatorship and democracy. The division is not always so apparent as might readily be imagined.

From the vantage point of geographical detachment Mr. W. Downie Stewart, former New Zealand Minister of Finance, has subjected governments of Europe and America to an analysis which is provocative in its clarity. Mr. Stewart is struck by the number of people enamored of the government experiments which seek economic freedom at the sacrifice of political liberty. He finds a common denominator not only for historical but for present dictatorships in their basis of force and coercion, in the suppression of liberty of speech and the forcible dissolution of organizations opposed to their own ideology.

Mr. Stewart does not attempt to prescribe for the world, but he does profess to set out something of the British viewpoint on these matters. It is that viewpoint which considers perfect mechanical organization far inferior to a society where men are allowed to develop their own individuality, where they are taught the art of governing themselves, of accepting responsibility and of maintaining their independent vitality. He touches the very root of the problem when he indicates that a highly efficient dictatorship might make for immediate progress but that it does so at the cost of future development.

Yet the difficulty with dictatorships is that they gain their mandate in those extraordinary emergencies when extreme measures are the counsel of desperation. And even a corrupt dictatorship can plead expediency as the excuse for the regimentation of thought and action which is inherent in its plan. But a dictatorship, as Mr. Stewart points out, cannot be changed so long as its power is supreme, while democracy has within itself the quality of growth and progress through which the conquest of its own failures may be envisaged.

The very condition which has produced dictatorship throughout many countries in Europe has tested the strength of the democracies of America and England. This strength is that the people themselves are in a position to delegate—and to withdraw—the authority that permits their executive to cope with unusual situations. This does not lessen the gulf between two essentially opposed philosophies of government. It means that democracy in its best form can adapt itself to the precise conditions from which dictatorships are born.

A Plain Man's Business Creed

"I LIKE folks more'n I like money, and . . . I get my pleasure out of life in giving folks good service at a low rate." So declared Mr. M. C. York, plain-spoken mountaineer of Georgia, who supplies telephone service to neighbor-farmers at rates as low as 50 cents, and who was in Atlanta to protest against being forced to change his rates.

What a refreshingly simple philosophy of sound business practice and, withal, what a wholesome recipe for happy living! Mr. York has the clear vision of the mountaineer. The "deceitfulness of riches" does not deceive him. He will have none of them. "You couldn't give me an increase of rates if you put it on the Christmas tree," he declared emphatically.

Why, one may ask, has it so generally been assumed that the natural aim of the business man is to make the largest possible profits in the shortest possible time? So general has this view become that to some extent it has invaded even the professions, and we find a well-known college professor, in a book intended for students entering newspaper work, accepting the contention that, in a capitalistic society, the profit aim is the motive power of journalism. All this, though teachers and philosophers all down the ages have cried from the house-tops that the pursuit of riches can never bring happiness; and though history and the experiences of life, when seen in adequate perspective, so reinforce this lesson that it would appear a sort of madness to believe otherwise.

People are learning many things from economic stress. In time they may even come to learn the why of such stress. Certainly nothing could be more disheartening in immediate effect or ultimate result than the general acceptance by society at large of slogans and ambitions that can never lead to happiness and satisfaction.

Actually, too, Mr. York's philosophy is not only more Christian and humane, it is more sane and realistic than that of the ordinary business man. As Bishop Fiske says, writing in the Atlantic Monthly of Christianity and today's problems:

> In statecraft (and even in every-day politics) we have been discovering that the conception of society as made up of individuals each free to serve his own ends, while the devil takes the hindmost, is as faulty from the point of view of economic realism as Christianity has always told us that it is from the point of view of spiritual idealism.

Mr. York's blunt challenge to the accepted business ideal is as a beacon in today's still foggy weather. "When my folks are having trouble a feller can't stand out above the crowd and expect to make a lot of money, not if he's a-thinking right," he declares. No, "a feller can't"—nor does he want to "if he's a-thinking right."

Editorial Notes

A new feature at the Century of Progress exposition shows the result of the Bible distribution started in 1804 by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and in 1816 by the American Bible Society. Visitors see the world in miniature revolving on its axis and showing the distribution by red circles for the British society and blue circles for the American. As the Scriptures have been translated into 936 languages and dialects, many who hitherto have regarded Bishop Heber's "From Greenland's icy mountains, from India's coral strand" as more or less figurative, will be surprised to find his expression far less inclusive than the reality.

The federal emergency relief administration steps into the breach to reopen rural schools closed for lack of local funds by paying work-relief wages to the now jobless teachers. There will be little inclination to challenge the wisdom of this investment since, for each teacher thus employed, a considerable number of idle pupils will also find something to do.

As the daughter of Ed Howe, Kansas newspaper philosopher, and the author of several volumes of her own, Mateel Howe Farnham is not exactly unknown in her native state. So when a Sunflower editor attributes her most recent book to "Matell Howell Earnham" we have a right to assume that he is away on his vacation.

Experiences on the NRA Firing Line

By MALCOLM KEIR
Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College

DURING August it was my privilege to serve with an unofficial New Hampshire committee that assisted employers and labor in the application of NRA codes. This work can be considered typical of the experiences of others who in other states aided employers to understand codes, despite the fact that our state is one of small-scale enterprises in villages and towns rather than giant industries in metropolitan centers. Great businesses everywhere either had or hired staff men to unravel code provisions, so it was the "little fellow" in most places who needed assistance to comply with the Blue Eagle.

May I say at once that the attitude of men everywhere was not—as I feared it might be—one of seeking loopholes to escape the codes, but of genuine belief in the value of the experiment and eagerness to share in it; yet often there was bewilderment as to the exact intent and meaning of certain code provisions. When there was understanding there was willing coöperation. Of course, some employers sought evasions and excuses. For example, in one town several employers reiterated that they could not expand their work forces because they could not secure competent labor. But a wage earner answered them when he said, "I have lived jobless in this town for three years, and the only employer I have heard holler for help was one who thought he was drowning in the Connecticut River."

* * *

One excellent result of the eagle campaign was the bringing together of men in like businesses. Under the old system of mutual distrust, organizations of business men did not thrive in our towns; few had any and most of the few were in a languishing condition. But when the codes set minimum wages and maximum hours for labor and permitted price agreements, employers banded together to work out local programs of code compliances. Group good dominated individual greed. It could not be expected that conversion always was instantaneous or that in every case it will be permanent, but if the future demands more social and less individual effort, economic compulsions should be given credit when they produce group activity. This the blue-eagle drive measurably accomplished.

One set of business men who immediately banded together and secured a boon they had sighed for during a lifetime was the retailers. Long hours in small-town stores have been an evil of ancient lineage. Retailers and their clerks have been slaves to their counters, fearing that their rivals would snatch the pennies of laggard customers. Most retailers bewailed the condition but scarcely a single one dared to initiate shorter store hours. The opportunity afforded by NRA was seized; indeed, in some towns the reform was too drastic, for store hours were so curtailed as to threaten fulfillment of the purpose of the campaign to hire more clerks and so brought a warning from General Johnson. But the tradition of long store hours has been at least cracked.

In New Hampshire the type of store apparently most given to long hours has been the fruit seller. In many places I was told that when "so and so opened his fruit store ten years ago he threw the key in the river, and never since has the front door been closed." Usually these fruit stores were operated as family affairs, all members participating in the work, and as a rule the families were more or less recent arrivals from the Mediterranean region. They have not yet realized that modern Americans do not make a virtue of unremitting labor. Most such fruit stores sell groceries, candy, ice cream, soft drinks—and recently—beer. The competitive menace of this kind of store combining several lines is greater in our small towns than even that other bugaboo, the chain store.

* * *

Among American-born store people one set that has cause to remember with joy the blue-eagle campaign is the wife working for a husband and sons or daughters working for fathers. All such helpers were classed under the NRA as clerks and came within the scope of provisions for minimum wages and maximum hours. Many a son told me that the NRA was the first "real 'break' I had had since he went to work for the 'old man.'" In this connection let me add that a number of fathers or husbands took advantage of the provision that allowed unlimited hours to "managers" who got more than $35 a week. Many a wife never before was paid a salary, and as many low-paid sons are now "managers" rejoicing in a wage at least of $35.

The blue-eagle campaign brought out the fact that in nearly every type of craft or retail activity the "one-man" outfit was a destructive agent. The front room barber, the kitchen dentist, the alley garage mechanic, the one-man gas pump attendant are all examples, while the painters wailed that almost any hand that could hold a brush "cut in" on their trade. Every variety of store was operated somewhere on a one-man basis. Even in manufacturing this type of competitor was discovered, for example in woodworking, tool making and machine knitting. In every case these little enterprises toiled long hours and always set their prices under the going quotations in their community. What to do about them in any kind of controlled economics is a problem, for while individual initiative ought not to be thwarted the business ethics of many of the individuals involved is deplorable.

Somewhat related to the "one-man" business is the worker who holds two jobs. Quite a number of those who do are persons who for the second job engage in some "one-man" enterprise. In virtually every mill village or town there are mill hands who in spare time are craftsmen or clerks. The extra Saturday night clerks in factory communities nearly always are persons with factory jobs. In a period when 11,000,000 persons are jobless, for one individual to hold two jobs is antisocial. Perhaps the rule that solves the problem is that factory help shall not at any time encroach on the craftsmen's jobs, and that service as extra clerks shall be limited to one period a week.

* * *

Classifications led to interesting and sometimes humorous results. Is a window dresser a professional man, an artist or merely a clerk? The window dressers themselves stoutly affirmed their professional status. Does a boarding house come under the hotel code? In the absence of official determination we decided it did. Is a stable where the sole business is that of boarding milk cart horses a restaurant? We said no.

Another revelation brought out at code hearings was the astonishing number of women who are successful employers. One feminine boss master painter was making regular contracts for paint jobs and directing the work of a sizable crew of men.

Like Gilbert and Sullivan's policeman, an NRA code interpreter's life is a busy one. But it is exceedingly interesting because it takes a man to the firing line where the battle is being waged against long hours, low wages and unemployment.

Notes From Hong Kong

Lofty Dam At Shing Mun

ACCORDING to an official statement, after a considerable amount of exploratory work in drilling for foundations, the decision has now been taken by government authorities as to the precise site and type of dam to be built at Shing Mun, where Hong Kong's new reservoir will be constructed. The site adopted is considerably further down stream than the site originally selected for exploration, and is below the high waterfall of the gorge proper. In order to maintain the same top water level of the lake as that originally fixed, the dam has to be some fifty feet higher than would have been the case had it been possible to build it above the waterfall, and it now becomes one of the highest dams in the world and actually, it is believed, the highest of its type so far designed.

The dam will contain a tunnel through its widest section at river level. This will be big enough to carry flood water during construction and another tunnel at a higher level will carry the water from the lake through the dam to the conduit, in which it will take the first stage of its journey from the mainland to the island of Hong Kong. It is hoped that the excavation for the foundations will start immediately and be ready by the end of the year.

* * *

Child Labor In Hong Kong

According to a statement by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in Hong Kong, the number of children (that is persons under the age of sixteen years) employed in factories, shows no tendency to increase and unless there should be a sudden boom in trade, with a demand for large numbers of learners, there is no reason to believe there will be any movement toward the old conditions when the factories were staffed mainly by children. Chinese factory owners now realize that child labor is not economically cheap. No European firms employ children under the age of fifteen years in Hong Kong.

Labor conditions in Hong Kong during 1932-33 were quiet. The level of wages has been mainly unchanged, but unemployment has been more marked. The building trade, however, showed considerable activity.

* * *

Silk Industry In South China

According to reports from Canton, intensive efforts are now being made to bring about a revival of the famous silk industry of Kwantung. By means of public addresses, articles in the newspapers, issue of posters and slogans, wireless radiocasts, and a silk exhibition bazaar, the campaign is in full swing and will be energetically pursued by the Cantonese authorities.

Specialists on the silk industries will give talks on how to improve this production, with the object of raising the standard of living and prosperity

The propaganda campaign is designed to impress upon the people of the province in general, and the silk producers and merchants in particular, the urgent necessity of restoring the former prosperity of this important industry. The slogans issued by the Silk Improving Bureau are inscribed as follows: "Native Silk Is the Life Line of Kwangtung," "Our Economic Foundation Depends on the Silk Industry," "The Silk Industry Directly and Indirectly Feeds the 30,000,000 People of Kwantung."

A silk exhibition will be opened in a central part of Canton and is organized in memory of Empress Huang Ti, who first taught the Chinese people how to rear silk worms and the production of silk.

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Tariff Hits Foreign Trade

A recent report prepared by the Secretary of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce states that Hong Kong is experiencing a diminution of trade, due to world conditions and aggravated recently by the substantial increases in the Chinese customs tariff. Trade with British countries has shown some improvement, attributable to the results of the Ottawa Conference, but this has by no means outweighed the fact that the Chinese tariff has apparently been framed with a view to making it more difficult for Chinese to buy imported goods and to persuade them either to do without or buy a native substitute. Increases of 300 per cent, for example, in the duty of some of the better qualities of Lancashire goods will encourage the Chinese to revert to silk goods instead of buying cloths made of poplin.

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New Quarters For Old Bank

The Hong Kong Bank, head office of the famous Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, is preparing to move into what remains of the old City Hall, where they will have temporary offices until the new bank building is constructed. Hundreds of coolies are engaged in transferring $20,000,000 of coin and bullion from the vaults of the old bank building to a temporary storage place in the basement of the former City Hall. The new bank building, when completed, will be one of the most imposing structures in Hong Kong and will rival the magnificent building which houses the Bank of Shanghai.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

International Atmosphere

IT IS hard to imagine that the relations between two countries can be affected by so small an event as a lawn-tennis match. But they can be. A few days after the finals I was in London, and I could observe a quite perceptible rise of the Anglo-French sentimental barometer. Even on the boat, a sailor said to me, "The French were good losers, sir. Better luck next year!" All the English newspapers were emphatic in their high praise of the friendly demeanor of the Paris crowd.

The importance of "gestures" in international politics should not be underestimated. Remember King Edward's visit to Paris in 1903; a few smiles, a few remarks passed to well-chosen persons, steady calm—and the whole atmosphere altered. General Balbo has conquered Chicago. Borotra, in his day, conquered London. International life is founded on living symbols.—*André Maurois, in The Spectator (London).*